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# **East Europe Report**

**POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS**

**No. 1817**



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8 October 1980

EAST EUROPE REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

BULGARIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION--Bucharest, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--On the 36th anniversary of the victorious socialist revolution in Bulgaria, Petur Danailov, ambassador of that country in Bucharest, gave a reception on September 9. Attending were Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Patan, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, other Romanian officials. [Text] [AU111956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 9 Sep 80]

CSO: 2020

ORDER REGULATES NAVIGATION IN TERRITORIAL, INNER WATERS

Tirana GAZETA ZYRTARE in Albanian No 3, Jun 80 pp 47-54

[Council of Ministers Order No 2 of 2 May 1980 "On the Regulations on Navigation in the Territorial Waters and the Inner Waters of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers, on the basis of Article 6 of Decree No 4650 of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of 9 March 1970 "On the Border of the People's Republic of Albania," amended by Decree No 6181 of 26 April 1980, issues this order:

I. General Provisions

Article 1

The passage of foreign non-military vessels into the territorial waters of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is peaceful when it does not damage the social system and security of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and its economic interests.

Article 2

Foreign non-military vessels which have the right of peaceful transit are allowed to pass through the territorial waters of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on their way to other countries, traveling parallel with the base line of the inner waters no closer than 3 miles to this line, with the exception of the Strait of Corfu, where passage is in the middle of the canal.

Foreign non-military vessels which are headed for the open ports of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania sail along routes established by the harbor offices.

Article 3

The open ports of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in which the entry and docking of foreign non-military vessels are permitted are: Durres, Vlore and Sarande and their bays.



The following sea and land regions are forbidden areas: Bishti i Palles, Dukati Bay, Palermo, Sazan island, Limjoni and Shengjini. The regulations for entry, travel and docking in prohibited zones for ships of the merchant fleet and the fishing fleet of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, for the means of communication and for Albanian citizens are determined by the Ministry of People's Defense.

#### Article 4

The Ministry of People's Defense, for training purposes, stipulates that some sea regions be closed temporarily to navigation and game fishing, notifying the office of the captain of the ports 10 days in advance so that the appropriate announcements can be made.

#### Article 5

Foreign non-military vessels which sail in the territorial waters of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania must keep their state flag raised and when they sail in the inner waters and are headed for open ports they must also fly the state flag of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. At night they must keep their navigation lights lit in accordance with international regulations.

#### Article 6

Foreign non-military vessels cannot engage in hydrological and hydrographic studies, in photographing, filming, game fishing and other operations of any type in the territorial waters or the inner waters of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania without the permission of Albanian state organs.

#### Article 7

Foreign non-military vessels, which enter into the territorial waters and the inner waters without the permission of the Council of Ministers of the People Socialist Republic of Albania, are dealt with in accordance with the orders of the Ministry of People's Defense.

#### Article 8

Merchant ships, fishing vessels and those belonging to other Albanian organizations, during their movement from a port or from one place on the Albanian coast to another, are obliged to sail along coastal routes established by the harbor offices. Fishing vessels are not allowed to fish in prohibited regions.

#### Article 9

Regulations on the navigation and entry and exit of vessels of the Navy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the ports and the coastal bays are established by the Ministry of People's Defense.

#### Article 10

The marine hydrographic service places and maintains the coastal lights and other signals needed for navigation in the coastal areas, in the territorial waters and in the inner waters. The harbor offices, the state organs and enterprises in the coastal area are obliged to help to repair, place and service the lights and other signals in the water and on the coast and to extinguish any other lights similar to these signals and to stop the setting up of objects which obstruct the view.

Military units which have lighthouses in their areas are obliged to put the lights on and extinguish them at the proper time.

#### II. Regulations on the Permitting of the Navigation and Docking of Foreign Ships and Albanian Ships

#### Article 11

The crossing of the border of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the seaports, through the border crossing control points, takes place in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

#### Article 12

The harbor offices of the open ports must give notification in writing to the command of the unit responsible for the protection of the sea border and to the port authority 24 hours before the arrival or departure of foreign ships and Albanian ships engaged in foreign navigation and immediately after their actual arrival and departure. This notification must contain: "the name of the ship, the time of arrival, the state flag, the type and tonnage of the ship and the number of crew members and passengers.

#### Article 13

The harbor offices, in the case of movement within the territorial waters and the inner waters of merchant and tourist and tourist ships and vessels belonging to other Albanian organizations and the managements of fishing enterprises, in the case of fishing ships, will submit, on a daily basis, to the command of the appropriate sea border protection unit and the port authority, a schedule for the ships' movements for the next day, indicating: the name of the ship and its captain, the time of departure, the destination, the estimated time of arrival and the estimated time that the fishing vessels will remain in the fishing grounds.

For urgent economic reasons and in unforeseen circumstances, the reporting of the above information takes place immediately and the departure of the vessel is not delayed.

The harbor offices and the managements of the fishing enterprises, with the arrival of a vessel in dry dock, will immediately notify the appropriate sea border protection command and the port authority.



#### Article 14

When fishing vessels must leave the restricted fishing area in order to follow the fish, they must immediately notify, by radio or other means of communication, their enterprises, which must then notify the appropriate border guard command and port authority of their delay in returning to the fishing zone.

#### Article 15

The Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Light Industry and the Food Industry provide radio stations for all vessels of the merchant fleet and fishing fleet, with the exception of motor boats.

The General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications will organize and ensure uninterrupted radio communications at the frequencies stipulated in the nomenclature of the coastal stations, so that foreign ships and vessels of the merchant fleet and the fishing fleet can establish communication whenever they enter for work. Foreign ships and vessels of the merchant and fishing fleet give immediate notification of their exact location, while the coastal radio station notifies the harbor offices where the station is operating, in the case of foreign ships, and notifies the appropriate enterprises, in the case of vessels of the merchant fleet and fishing ships of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The ships are obliged to carry out the requirements of the coastal station. The harbor offices, the fishing enterprises and the Directorate of the Merchant Fleet organize 24-hour service. They report to the unit responsible for the protection of the sea border and to the port authority organ the information which they receive from the radio stations in regard to the movement of ships of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Until the fishing vessels are supplied with radio stations, the fishing activity is organized on the basis of groups of ships, thus assuring continuing communication with the radio stations of the coastal communications system.

#### Article 16

The Ministry of People's Defense, in order to assure the recognition of the vessels belonging to Albanian enterprises and organizations and help them in case of need, will establish signals for conversations between Albanian vessels and coastal observation posts.

#### Article 17

If merchant ships and fishing vessels belonging to Albanian enterprises and organizations notice in the territorial and inner waters mines or other dangerous exploding objects, they must immediately inform the

management of their enterprise, while keeping the object under constant observation until the arrival of the specialists or ships designed for this purpose. The enterprise management must immediately notify the military command charged with guarding the coast and the organ of the port authority so that appropriate measures can be taken.

#### Article 18

Ships and other sailing means of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have the right to dock in the [as printed] as well as in other coastal areas established by the Ministry of People's Defense. The docking of ships and sailing means at other areas of the coast, with the exception of prohibited zones, is permitted after the notification of the border unit commands.

#### Article 19

Small boats belonging to enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, and social organizations must remain docked and guarded during the entire period they are not in use. During the period they are being used they will remain anchored at sea and supervised by those who operate them.

Small boats that are not administered by fishing enterprises can be used only in restricted coastal areas and only by authorized persons. The area and the period of navigation will be established by the local government organs in cooperation with the coastal commands. Small boats administered by fishing enterprises can be used by persons authorized by the directorates of the enterprises.

### III. Regulations on the Examination of Albanian and Foreign Ships

#### Article 20

At the time of the arrival in dry dock and the departure from the port of foreign ships and Albanian vessels engaged in foreign navigation, the harbor offices, the border organs of the port, the health, customs and sea agency organs must carry out an examination of the credentials of the crew, the passengers, the cargo, the documents and of the health situation.

After the examination is completed, action is taken in accordance with provisions in force.

#### Article 21

The sea border service of the navy will exercise control over the implementation of the provisions regarding the navigation of foreign and Albanian non-military ships sailing in inner and territorial waters. In open ports and their bays the control will be made by the harbor offices and the border port authorities.

#### Article 22

The sea border service of the navy has the right to investigate the peaceful nature of the navigation of foreign ships and the observance of navigation regulations by them in the territorial and inner waters of the People's Republic of Albania. If the intentions of foreign ships are not peaceful or if they violate navigation regulations, they must be stopped, directed outside the territorial waters, or brought into the nearest open port, where they will be turned over to the harbor offices or investigating authorities.

#### Article 23

Albanian ships, when applying navigation regulations in inner and territorial waters, have the duty when they see any foreign or Albanian ship violate these rules to immediately inform the management of their enterprise which will inform the appropriate sea border protection command unit.

#### Article 24

Non-military foreign vessels which violate the navigation regulations are taken by the border protection vessels of the navy, escorted to the nearest open port and handed over to the organs of the harbor offices and the port authority organ. A procesverbal will be drawn up for the illegal activities; it will be read and signed by the representative of the border protection ship and by the captain of the non-military foreign ship and an interpreter will be provided if necessary. One copy of the procesverbal, if requested, will be given to the captain of the foreign ship and a copy will be given to the harbor office and the organ of the port authority.

#### Article 25

Albanian ships violating navigation regulations will receive a warning. If the violations are serious and repeated, they will be escorted to the nearest port where they will be investigated by the respective authority.

#### Article 26

When a foreign non-military ship or an Albanian ship, during navigation in territorial or inner waters suffers an accident or is sinking, it will be allowed to dock at the nearest port or other areas on the Albanian coast stipulated for such a purpose.

The places where ships, foreign or domestic, can be docked in the above situation are:

- a) The open ports and their bays (by the Ministry of Communication);

b) Other coastal points (by the Ministry of People's Defense).

#### IV. Final Provisions

##### Article 27

The violation of this ordinance, if it does not constitute a penal act will be subject to a fine according to the provisions of the Decree on Harbor Offices.

##### Article 28

Council of Ministers Order No 1 of 26 January 90. 'On the Regulation of Navigation in the Territorial and Inner Waters of the People's Republic of Albania,' is abrogated.

##### Article 29

This ordinance becomes effective 15 days after its publication in GAZETA ZYRTARE.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers  
Mehmet Shehu

CSO: 2100

DEFINITION OF ELEMENTS CONSIDERED AS STATE SECRET

SOZIA DORZHAVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 19 Aug 80 pp 765-767

[List of Facts, Information, and Objects Considered as State Secret of the Bulgarian People's Republic (approved by Decree No 30 of the Council of Ministers dated 4 June 1980)]

[Text] Information Related to the Defense of the Country

1. Information on the location, movements, names, numbers, organization, and table of organization and listed strength of the personnel, systems for the management and material and financial support of the armed forces of the republic, entirely as well as for the individual arms and branches of troops, formations, large units, units, subunits, ships, offices, establishments, and military sites.

2. Information on the condition, dimensions, capacity, number and location of naval bases, base and control centers, coastal defense, the light-house and hydrographic service, military airports and landing sites, navy ships, protection of state borders, antiaircraft defense, and other military sites, institutions, and establishments.

Information on the total handling capacity of sea and river ports, the condition of the ships of individual shipping administrations and the country at large, and the capacity of shipbuilding, ship repair, and aircraft repair enterprises.

3. Information on the battle and mobilization readiness, combat training, moral-political condition and combat capability, combat support, armaments, communications facilities, military transportation and availability of fuels and lubricants by the armed forces of the republic at large and for the individual branches and arms of troops, formations, large units, units, subunits, ships, and military sites, and data on the tactical-technical possibilities and combat utilization of armaments and other combat and support equipment.

4. Information on operative-tactical and tactical-technical assignments and requests for new experimental prototypes of armaments and other combat

and auxiliary equipment, and information on the adoption of such prototypes as armaments.

Information on strategic, operative, and tactical concepts of warfare and combat activities and documents (regulations, instructions, reports, etc.) presenting such concepts. Information on exercises conducted.

5. Information on materials used by the Ministry of National Defense and Ministry of Internal Affairs, on increase or decrease of their stocks, on warehouses for armaments and ammunition, and on financial allocations.

Summarized information on quantities of liquid fuels and lubricants allocated and delivered to meet the requirements of the Ministry of National Defense and Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the other forces.

6. Information on exceptional incidents, accidents, and breakdowns involving armed forces personnel and combat equipment of the armed forces of the republic and the individual branches and arms of forces, units, and military sites.

7. Information or documents on talks, treaties, or agreements with Warsaw Pact members or with other countries, related to the country's defense.

8. Information on the number of young people subject to and fit for military service in the armed forces and the construction and other forces, for the country at large or by military district.

Information on reserve personnel subject to military training and on already trained personnel.

9. Information on the mobilization or operative plans of the armed forces of the country at large and by individual arm and branch of forces, units, and military sites and information, long-term plans, directives, reports, legal documents, and accountability information on their operative, combat, and mobilization readiness.

10. Information on mobilization and operative plans, estimates, projects, and measures related to insuring the defense capability of the country along the lines of state administration, industry, transportation, communications, and other national economic sectors.

Information, plans, and documents on the organization, management, condition of training and combat readiness, evacuation and dispersal, defense equipment and other measures related to insuring the country's civil defense.



11. Information on the amounts, composition, condition, location, and purpose of mobilization reserves of all types (manpower reserves, animals, materials, transport facilities, and others) for the armed forces of the country at large and for the individual arms and branches of the forces, formations, large units, units, subunits, and military sites and data on the evacuation of economic organizations, branches, offices, and others.

12. Topographic maps and charts whatever their scale, their copies, catalogues, lists, and other documents with coordinates of points of the astronomical, triangulation, gravimetric and magnetic grid of the country, values of the force of gravity and its anomalies, vertical level deviations, height of the quasigeoid, and material and data making it possible to draft such charts and maps or compute such coordinates.

All types of special charts and maps and their prints and copies based on topographic charts of all scales.

Aerial films and photographs, their copies, and ground panoramic or perspective photographs of military sites, the sea coastal strip, industrial areas, industrial sites, and other sites of national importance and photographs which could be used for topographic purposes.

Information on data provided by earth satellites from stations related to state systems of coordinates and summarized information on the depth, topography, and nature of sea and river bottoms and elements determining the hydrological system of coastal waters (with the exception of fairways used in international navigation).

13. Information on the precise location of electric power plants, dams, water sources, hydroengineering installations, treatment stations, tracks of principal water mains supplying or planned for the supply of water to big cities, railroad junctions, and major industrial centers.

Data on installations along rivers and convenient areas for river fording by troops.

14. Information on discoveries, inventions, rationalization suggestions, and research and experimental work in science and technology of importance to the country's defense.

Information Related to the Country's Internal Security and Foreign Policy

15. Information on duly classified foreign and domestic policy based on the fact that knowledge of such information by someone else could harm the interests of the country.

Information on the political-economic and military condition of foreign countries, based on unpublished data, and whose dissemination could result in diplomatic complications.

16. Information on the composition, combat readiness, combat training, moral-political condition, combat capability, strength, and deployment of cadres, and on the organization and nature of the tasks, and ways and means of the operative work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its units, as well as information on their armaments.

17. State codes, aids, installations, means of operation, and coded data.

#### Economic Information

18. Information or documents which, by decision of CEMA and other inter-governmental organs have been proclaimed confidential, as well as information and documents on bilateral or multilateral intergovernmental agreements.

19. Location of defense industry enterprises, general plans and technical specifications of enterprises producing military goods; size of their personnel and amount of their wage fund, as well as information on military output and related production capacities; draft plans and plans for the production and delivery of equipment and materials.

20. Summarized information on production capacities, plans, and reports on their implementation in physical terms related to the production of special items by industrial sector.

21. Information on the organizational-technical and programmed defense of control and information systems of department - and higher management organs.

22. Information on mastering the production of military items and the development of mobilization capacities for the production of military equipment and ammunition by economic organizations and their branches.

23. Information on construction projects directly related to the defense of the country and the military industry.

24. Information on the availability, stockpiling, and location of stored state material reserves.

25. Information on stockpiles, production capacities, production of rare, radioactive, dispersed, and superpure metals, their export and import in physical and cash terms, and the location of deposits of radioactive and rare earth elements.

26. Information on proven nonferrous and precious metal deposits and on the growth of proven large individual deposits.

Information on production capacities, plans for the production of non-ferrous and precious metals, concentrations and products containing such

metals, and reports on the implementation of such plans in physical terms for the country at large and the individual economic organizations and their branches.

27. Information on available and necessary liquid fuels and lubricants for the country at large and summarized information on the locations and capacity of basic facilities for their storage.

Information on production capacities and annual and long-term plans and reports on petroleum refining and production of petroleum products for the country at large.

Summarized information, plans, and charts on the precise location of the tracks and principal installations among main pipelines for the transportation of gas and petroleum products.

Summarized information on equipment insuring control of the country's energy system.

28. Discoveries, inventions, and research and experimental work in the fields of science and technology of major scientific and national economic significance before a permit for their publication has been issued.

#### Transportation and Communications

29. Information on the handling and hauling capacity of railroad tracks and individual railroad sections, and on the processing capacity of marshalling and section railroad stations and peak train traffic schedules.

Summarized information on automation and telemechanic installations within the transport control system.

30. Information on the quantity, type, capacity, and technical condition of the transportation rolling stock--locomotive engines, railroad cars and trucks, on the Ministry of Transport, the special departments, and the country at large.

Overall situation plans and charts of railroad tracks, railroad junctions, marshalling yards and section railroad stations, airfields, maritime and riverine ports, railroad bridges with spans exceeding 20 meters and bridges over 50 meters long along the highways, and data on their special equipment.

31. Summarized information on the numerical strength and condition of flying and technical facilities, number of all types of airplanes and helicopters, information on the airport network, the quality, type of equipment, and handling capacity of individual airfields and airfields in general, and on the country's civilian air fleet.

32. Information on the capacity, type and number of telegraph-telephone and radio relay lines, television, radio communications and radiobroadcasting stations and other facilities related to the country's defense preparations in terms of communications.

33. Summarized information on mobile and fixed telegraph and telephone equipment and television, radio and radio relay stations of individual okrugs, main lines, directions, and the country at large.

Information on the internal breakdown of radio communications frequencies.

#### Finances and Trade

34. Information on the gold and foreign exchange stock, the monetary circulation in the country, and the means for protecting the currency from forgeries.

35. Information on the cash and foreign currency plan and the payment and accounts balance of the republic in absolute figures.

Information on the annual and quarterly foreign exchange plans of ministries and departments.

Information on granting foreign exchange loans for imports, including contracts for such loans prior to the conclusion of the deal.

Summarized information on foreign loans used or granted by the country.

Summarized information on losses from economic activities on a national scale and analyses of losses.

36. Information on state budget outlays for planned losses and expenditures directly related to the country's defense.

37. Consolidated balances of financial results from the foreign trade activities of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and their form documents.

38. Information on deadlines for deliveries, approved on the basis of a plan or document of the Council of Ministers for equipment and materials in short supply and licenses to be imported from foreign countries, as well as directives and opinions on conditions for the conclusion of foreign trade deals.

39. The annual and quarterly import and export plans for the country at large and for ministries, other departments and foreign trade organizations for the following indicators: type, on a national scale, foreign exchange value, planned prices and export returns, and accountability data revealing the content of such plan indicators.

Summarized information and studies regarding the condition, long-term plans and forecasts of the development of foreign trade as well as other summarized data on imports and exports, knowledge of which would harm or could harm the country's interests.

5003

CSO: 2200

## RELATIONS BETWEEN BULGARIA, IRAQ IMPROVING

Sofia BULGARIA TODAY in English No 9, 1980 p 9

[Article by Petko Loukanov: "Mutual Interest, Good Possibilities"]

[Text]

The Republic of Iraq is one of the Middle East countries with which the People's Republic of Bulgaria is continually expanding her political, economic and cultural relations, ones based on equality, mutual respect and benefit. Traditional friendly relations between the two peoples have been expanding with every passing year, covering ever new spheres of cooperation.

Bulgarian-Iraqi relations received a powerful impetus in their fruitful development after Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to Iraq in 1974 and again in May 1980 and his meetings with the Iraqi leaders. Along the same line the visit paid to Bulgaria in 1978 by Saddam Hussein, Deputy General Secretary of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist BAATH Party and President of the Iraqi Republic, was an important contribution to the expansion of friendly cooperation.

The following documents were signed during Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to Iraq last spring:

- A plan for cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Arab Socialist BAATH Party for the period 1980-1981.
- An economic and techno-scientific cooperation agreement.

- A long-term programme for the development of trade, industrial, and techno-scientific cooperation.

- The protocol of the Mixed Bulgarian-Iraqi Committee of Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

Cooperation between the two countries is regulated by a number of intergovernmental agreements, the main features of which are trade, the supply of complete projects, designing, construction, land improvement schemes and geological surveys. Trade plays the principal part in Bulgarian-Iraqi economic and commercial relations. Trade in 1979 was double what it was in 1978. Thus the Iraqi Republic is in the top three countries of the 76 developing countries which are among Bulgaria's trade partners. There are conditions for a still greater expansion of trade and for diversifying the export lists. Machines and equipment for industrial purposes predominate in Bulgaria's exports to Iraq (about 80 per cent) followed by foodstuffs, products of the light industry and other goods.

Bulgaria was one of the first countries in the world to purchase oil from Iraq after the nationalisation of the Iraqi Petroleum Company in June 1972. We also import sulphur,



dates, sheep skins and other products.

Long-term contracts have now come to the fore in the economic relations between the two countries. The agreements signed on the development of economic, techno-scientific and cultural cooperation give wide scope for cooperation and specialization in industry, for the training of specialists and for the exchange of experience in various spheres of the national economy.

Bulgarian civil engineers and building workers are well known in Iraq. Through the Technoexportstro Co. a number of projects have been built and brought on stream there. Nearly 30 bridges, the international airport of Baghdad, highways, the sewerage system of Baghdad, 130 km long, and the Dialla irrigation system are real sym-

bols of Bulgarian-Iraqi friendship. New monuments in ancient Mesopotamia are the bridges spanning the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates.

There are big possibilities in agriculture and land improvement. Bulgaria's extensive experience in building up industrialized agriculture can be of use to the developing countries.

The Agrokomplekt State Firm is fulfilling contracts to build the irrigation-drainage fields of Shahemia and Suwera. The Bulgargeomin State Economic Corporation is making seismic and drilling surveys, prospecting for oil and gas. This organization, in cooperation with Technoimport is building the oil pipeline and oil products depots in Russefa al-Jadida. These two projects are the first attempt of several countries of the Council

for Mutual Economic Assistance to undertake joint construction work in Iraq. The Soviet Tavetomstpromexport organization is supplying most of the material necessary for the construction. Without doubt the cooperation between the two countries will continue to expand at accelerated rates in the future. For, as Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the CC of the BCP and President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria said, Bulgarian-Iraqi friendship has sound roots, because it is based not only on mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation, but also on our common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and reaction, for peace, security and understanding in the world.'

**PETKO LOUKANOV**



Saddam Hussein, Secretary of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist BAATH Party and President of the Iraqi Republic, welcoming Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the CC of the BCP and President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at Baghdad Airport, May 1980

## BULGARIA

### DECREE ALLOWS PRACTICE OF SMALL BUSINESSES, TRADE

Sofia DURZHAVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 22 Jul 80 pp 633-635

[Council of Ministers Decree No 37 of 3 July 1980 for Exercising of Artisan and Trade Activity by Citizens]

[Text] The Council of Ministers decreed:

Single Article. (1) Approves an ordinance allowing small trade and artisan businesses by citizens.

(2) The minister of finance:

1. Specifies jointly with the minister of internal trade and services the mandatory documents necessary for the persons in business falling under this ordinance;
2. Specifies the order and manner of imposing taxes and fees on the persons involved according to the preceding item.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers St. Todorov

Chief Secretary of the Council of Ministers Iv. Shpatov

Ordinance on Trade and Artisan Business by Citizens.

#### Section I

#### Artisan Activity.

Article 1. (1) Citizens may have artisan business involving services and production of small articles for public consumption, as well as art objects created by art professionals by observing this ordinance as well as other normative acts.

(2) The socialist organizations may assign by contract to licensed artisans the production of deficit goods, semifinished products and spare parts by supplying them with the necessary raw and other materials.

Article 2. (1) Artisan services that may be performed by citizens are determined by the executive committee of the obshtina (district) people's council on the basis of nomenclature and normatives on consumption approved by the Ministry of Internal Trade and Services.

(2) In view of meeting specific needs in some inhabited places as well as in cases of nonexistent government or cooperative organizations for performing specific services, the obshtina (district) people's councils may allow artisan services by citizens not bound by the nomenclature and normatives of the preceding paragraph.

(3) Small articles for public consumption that may be produced by artisans and other citizens are determined by the executive committees of the obshtina (district) people's councils whereas art objects produced by art professionals, by the Ministry of Internal Trade and Services and the Committee on Culture.

Article 3. (1) Artisan work may be done only by persons who are competent and have the appropriate professional qualifications.

(2) Competency or professional qualifications are certified by master of craft certificate, diploma for specialized education, certificate for retirement in the respective field or completed schooling or courses, or by other documents specified by a normative act.

(3) Certificate for competency or professional qualifications is not needed for work not requiring special qualifications such as shoe shining, chimney sweeping, house cleaning and others of the same type.

(4) The chairman of the executive committee of the obshtina (district) people's council may make an exception and allow artisan work by persons who have long experience in the respective field but do not have a certificate for competency or professional qualifications.

Article 4. (1) Permission for artisan work is given to:

1. Disabled soldiers or partisans;
2. Persons trained under the auspices of TELK [Labor Expert Medical Commission];
3. Retirees;
4. Citizens who work by contract on the side, not during worktime;
5. Citizens not included in the preceding items who do not work by labor contract and are suggested by the respective state labor inspectorate.

(2) Permission for artisan work is not granted to persons:

1. Who have not paid their taxes and other state loans;
2. Who have been charged with systematic violations in exercising their artisan work.

Article 5. Permission for production of small articles for public consumption and for items produced by art professionals is granted when the requirements under Article 4 are met, as well as the following conditions:

1. To have an approval protocol by the council on design of the Scientific Center on domestic trade, services and local industry at the Ministry of Internal Trade and Services;
2. The products to meet the existing standards, specific norms or technological requirements.

Article 6. Refusal of permission to run an artisan small business, to produce small articles for public consumption or art items by art professionals may be appealed according to the Law for Administrative Production, and the notices of appeal, through administrative channels, are examined by the chairman of the executive committee of the okrug people's council.

Article 7. Permits for small artisan business activity is issued for 3 years by the chairman of the executive committee of the obshtina (district) people's council or by another official of the executive committee designated by the council. Copy of the permit is sent to the department of "Finances" of the respective obshtina people's council at the person's place of residence.

Article 8. (1) The permit is personal and cannot be transferred to other persons. It applies for the specified type of work and place of work.

(2) Persons with permits for artisan work as well as producers of small articles are not allowed to hire workers under any circumstances. They may be assisted without any labor agreement by their spouses and children over 16 years of age provided they are members of the same household.

(3) Art professionals as an exception are allowed to train two students up to 2 years.

(4) Students' remuneration and method of establishing acquired qualifications are determined by the Ordinance of Labor Remuneration of Students trained in Production, approved by Decree No 120 of 25 July, 1962, issued by the Council of Ministers. The duration of the students' training is considered as labor training. The licensed artisan himself pays the students' deposits in the state social insurance.

(5) The students must be from 16 to 25 years of age, and the edicts of the Labor Code have to be observed.

Article 9. Licensed artists and producers of small articles for public consumption may sell their products to state and public organizations as well as to private citizens at established prices.

Article 10. (1) Licensed artisans and producers of small articles buy from the trade organizations the necessary raw and other materials as well as spare parts at retail prices.

(2) The executive committees of the okrug people's councils plan, following the line of the material-technical supply, those raw and other materials for the needs of the licensed artisans which, due to their specificity, cannot be sold through the trade system.

## Section II

### Trade Activity

Article 11. Citizens may sell retail some products specified by the Ministry of Internal Trade and Services.

Article 12. (1) Trade permits may be granted to persons who do not work by labor contracts who fall under the following categories:

1. Disabled soldiers or partisans;
2. Persons trained under the auspices of TELK;
3. Retirees.

(2) Citizens falling under the preceding item must meet the following conditions:

1. They must not have been deprived of the right to hold jobs involving financial and materially responsible matters;
2. They must not have any contagious diseases;
3. They must have paid their taxes, fees, and any other state loans;
4. They must not have been charged with systematic violations of the trade rules.

Article 13. (1) A trade permit is issued by the chairman of the executive committee of the obshtina (district) people's council or by another member of the executive committee designated by the chairman.

(2) A trade permit is granted for 3 calendar years and is valid for a specific inhabited place and for some types of goods specified in an itemized list issued by the Ministry of Internal Trade and Services. A copy of the

permit is sent to the department of "Finances" of the respective obshtina people's council at the person's place of residence.

Article 14. Refusal of a trade permit may be appealed following the Law on Administrative Production and the notice of appeal is examined through administrative channels by the chairman of the executive committee of the okrug people's council.

Article 15. (1) The trade permit is personal and only its owner has the right to be engaged in trade.

(2) As an exception, if the person in question needs an assistant due to physical disability, he must present a certificate issued by the respective medical authorities. The official employee, according to Article 13, Par 1, may allow the use of an assistant after evaluating the case, which should be marked in the permit (name, number of passport, and other data).

(3) The assistant may be the spouse, a blood relative or a relative by marriage no more than twice removed. In case of no relatives the authorities may allow according to Article 13, Par 1 the use of another person as an assistant. The assistant must meet the conditions of Article 12, Par 2, Item 1.

Article 16. (1) The persons involved in trade by this ordinance are supplied with products from the socialist organizations only upon presentation of valid documents.

(2) The persons referred to in the preceding paragraph must sell the goods at the established retail prices.

### Section III

#### Administrative and Penal Edicts

Article 17. (1) For systematic unfulfillment of orders and services within the contractual time-table, for poor quality work, for services and sale of goods at higher than the established prices, for violations in trade rules, for systematic failure to pay taxes and respective insurances, for violations in tax accounting and for services or trade done by persons not mentioned in the permit, the party that has issued the permit may invalidate or rescind it for not less than 30 days and up to 2 years.

(2) In case of invalidation, the authorities that have issued the permit determine a suitable liquidation period.

Article 18. (1) Violators of Article 17, Par 1 are punishable by a fine not to exceed 200 leva as per Article 32 of the Law on Administrative Violations and Penalties provided they are not liable for stricter punishment.



(2) The penal decrees are issued by the authorities following Par 2 of the Closing Edicts on the basis of indictments by same authorities.

#### Closing Edicts

Par. 1. The methodical management and supervision in the field of industrial aesthetics concerning the production of goods for public consumption, art objects by art professionals, as well as the quality of the goods, is done by the Committee on Culture, the Ministry of Internal Trade and Services and the State Committee on Standardization.

Par. 2. The supervision following this ordinance is entrusted respectively to the minister of Internal Trade and Services, the minister of Finance, the chief of the Central Administration on Prices at the State Committee on Planning, the chairmen of the executive committees of the people's councils and the organs authorized by them.

Par. 3. This ordinance is issued on the basis of Para 3 and 4 of the preceding and closing edicts of the Law on Property by Citizens and abrogates:

1. Decree No 12 of 1974 by the Council of Ministers (D.V. issue No 20 of 1974) and the approved ordinance with it concerning artisan and trade activity by citizens;

2. Item No 15, Par 2 and Item 17 of Decree No 34 of 1971 issued by the Council of Ministers.

(2) This ordinance does not apply to members of the Society of Art Professionals.

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## EXAMPLE OF BLATANT IRRESPONSIBILITY NOTED

Sofia TRANSPORTEN GLAS in Bulgarian 13 Aug 80 p 5

[Article by Petur Khvurchilkov: "One Spoonful of Kerosene Spoils a Bucket of Milk"]

[Text] In the last issue we printed detailed information on the national conference of the leading cadres of the Bulgarian State Railway SO (Economic Trust) which took place in the capital on 4 August of this year. Discipline emerged as the most urgent task facing the railroad transport in 1980. The question of firm and conscientious labor and technological discipline was raised most acutely in the report of the director general as well as in the speech of Minister Vasil Tsanov. Our country is approaching an important forum, the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian communists. In honor of this historic event in the life of the party-leader, it is the duty of the railroad workers, together with all Bulgarian people, to use their best efforts in staging a meritorious welcoming of the congress. But, in order to fulfill their great and very important share in the all-round economic and cultural progress of the country, the most important thing for the railroad workers is discipline, discipline and again discipline. Discipline in every endeavor and everywhere, in the entire complicated operational process. The most important goal in this respect is to reach the state of absolute infallibility and to observe most strictly the traffic schedule of the trains. These two elements are also the basis of the inspiring call that the participants in the conference addressed to all railroad workers in the country.

And, just when a change was at hand, when tens of thousands of railroad workers were captivated by the inspiring words of the participants in the conference and were ready to turn these words into deeds, the traffic on the four railroad track was interrupted for 12 hours, the schedule of hundreds of express, local and freight trains was fouled up and thousands of railroad workers could not fulfill their plan because of a few negligent, undisciplined workers, persons with low feeling of responsibility. What happened could be described by the proverb: "One spoonful of kerosene spoils a full bucket of milk."

One of the railroad cars of train composition No 40649 derailed between Dryanovo and Vurbanovo stations, damaged partially 6,500 meters of track, ruined the entry signal system at Vurbanovo Station and stopped all traffic for about 12 hours.

The reasons:

On 5 August the personnel of the repair and reconstruction enterprise had finished some basic repair work on the railroad line from Vurbanovo to Dryanovo. When reaching the bridge over the Dryanovska River, they had not removed the ties nor evened up the ballast under them. Between the last 4-5 joints the ballast had been evened up but at the place of the passage it had made a "threshold." The inspector Vasil Venkov of ninth railroad section in Gorna Oryahovitsa had checked the work and discovered the existence of a "threshold," ordered that it be evened out and had gone to the near-by crossing without checking later on whether the mistake had been corrected. The technical manager of the RVP, Yordan Stanchev, had arranged the instructions of the inspector to be followed. The instructions were followed but not the correct way. The following day Gorcho Vurbanov, the other technical manager of the RVP, had simply passed by the place in question and had confirmed that the ballast was corrected without any flattening of the bed but he on his part did not do anything about it. He simply forgot that on 17 May of this year, under similar circumstances, the personnel of their station had caused the derailment of four cars of train No 40647 in the neighboring stretch between Dryanovo and Sokolovo stations and the traffic had to be interrupted for 13 hours. But, we should open brackets here. Gorcho Vurbanov might in fact have forgotten the accident since up to today, 8 August, the RVP leadership had also forgotten to punish the culprits of the 1 May accident. (You may draw your own conclusion, dear readers, for the discipline from the top to the bottom ranks.)

And so, at about 1700 on 7 August, train No 40649 lost its 13th car when passing the "threshold" in question. The train, pulled by two locomotives 43-106 with machinist Georgi Boldov and assistant Petur Marinov and 42-71 with machinist Ivan Nikolov and assistant Milko Denev, dragged the derailed car on the cross-beams for 6.5 kilometers. In the meantime the 13th car, remember, not the 30th but the 13th, was rattling, breaking cross-beams, throwing stones and making sparks and in the course of 17 minutes (the time of the unfortunate trip) nobody of both locomotive brigades ever turned around to check the condition of the train.

In fact there was someone, a watchful and alert railroad worker: the ticket clerk at Bacho Kiro Station, Rayna Kuncheva or Grandma Rayna as the railroad workers call her. She was sleeping peacefully at the station but, hearing the clamor, she dashed out and, realizing the trouble, immediately called Vurbanovo Station.

"Stop the train immediately! A car has been derailed!"

But the answer of the traffic managers Khristo Velez and Nasko Atanasov was most categorical:

"Impossible! It is on 'go'."

"Break the seals immediately or else we will have an accident," the ticket clerk ordered, but this time too the answer was:

"Impossible! The order is not to stop it."

Grandma Rayna was horrified. The old railroad veteran realized the tragic end due to inactivity, apathy and lack of most elementary foresight and professional alertness on the part of the managers of Vurbanovo Station.

She again ran to the tracks, saw the marks and the broken, supposedly brand new cross-beams of the just reconstructed railroad bed and picked up the telephone again in even greater rage. Kolyo Kolev, chief on duty at Dryanovo Station, heard her and immediately called the district dispatcher Iliya Papasov and relayed the pressing alarm signal.

Instead of immediately ordering the train to be stopped and the electric circuit to be shut off, Papasov ordered:

"Call her again to check whether any car has derailed."

In the meantime, instead of taking the matter into his hands, the Vurbanovo traffic chief also called the dispatcher, asking him:

"What shall I do?"

The dispatcher did not answer. Time was passing fast. The train was moving. The car continued to damage the newly repaired tracks.

At about 1740 Vurbanovo informed the dispatcher:

"Two cars derailed and hit the signals..."

And the dispatcher, quiet until that moment, answered curtly:

"Why didn't you stop it! Didn't I tell you???"

The incident does not need any comments. The inquiry protocol will be full of conclusions, proposals, decisions. It might be proper for the prosecutor's office to express its competent opinion as well. The conclusion, however, will be the same, i.e. that the gross irresponsibility and lack of discipline of a bunch of people, blind to the work and efforts of thousands of their comrades, should not remain unpunished.

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CAUSES FOR FREQUENT BREAKDOWNS OF ARMORED VEHICLES EXAMINED

Struggle Against Accidents

Sofia VOENNA TEKHNIKA in Bulgarian No 7, 1980 pp 1-2

[Article by Col Engineer Penyu Kostadinov, candidate of technical sciences]

[Text] The commanders, staffs, and technical services of a number of units properly assess the role and place of ABTT [Armored Vehicles] in resolving the complex set of problems and paying great attention to its proper utilization and maintenance, and tirelessly struggle against accidents. Ever greater attention is being paid to the elimination of the prerequisites which result in accidents and breakdowns of the machines. Active efforts are being made to improve the material and technical base for the servicing, repair, and storing of the equipment.

An efficient organization for allowing the vehicles to run has been introduced in the units where officers Ivanov, Iliev, Apostolov and Khristov serve. Their use, servicing, and storing are fully consistent with the requirements of the Internal Service Regulations and the instruction on ABTT Support in the Bulgarian People's Army.

The study and analysis of the reasons of accidents in such units is a main aspect in the struggle against them. Such studies make it possible to determine more completely the role of factors such as shortcomings in the training and education of the personnel, violations of the utilization, servicing, repair, and storage of the vehicles, omissions in the organization and implementation of the parking services and insufficient army discipline, as well as to earmark and carry out activities for their elimination. Ever more active work is being done in the units where officers Stanev, Sokolov, Nedelchev, Markov and others serve to improve the training and upbringing of the command and other personnel. Their success is due to the precise implementation of the program and the courses on technical training and driving and the bold introduction of the new element in training: the gaining of maximum practical knowledge and skills.



Precision in the work of the commanders and the engineering-technical personnel in the units where officers Krustev, Kamburov and Dimov serve contributed to the development of a good organization in the servicing, repair, and protection of the vehicles. Diagnostic and control equipment is extensively used. That is why in these units the equipment may be used only if it is in proper shape and ready for combat activities.

The positive results achieved in the struggle against accidents should not reassure commanders and technical services, for the necessary results have still not been achieved in some areas. A great deal of breakdowns are possible which disturb the combat readiness and the training process in the units and result in unjustified material expenditures.

Studies have indicated that the nature of accidents involving armored vehicles may vary as much as the reasons for such accidents. In the units where officers Ivanov and Todorov serve the engines of the vehicles broke down as a result of an oil leak through cracked rubber seals. In the unit where Officer Tomov serves, a motor vehicle overturned and fell in the road ditch as a result of the loosening of the bolts of a wheel which fell off while the vehicle was in motion. These examples indicate that technical servicing (whether daily, periodical, or seasonal) and repairs (current, medium, or capital) have been substandard and vehicles in improper working order were kept in the garage. These units failed to create a good servicing and repair organization in the course of which all operations stipulated in the instructions and manuals for the corresponding models must be carried out in full.

A number of changes take place in the vehicles in the course of their lengthy storage as the result of atmospheric influences and physical and chemical processes affecting metal, rubber, leather, and tarpaulin parts. The cracking of rubber seals in the systems, premature wear of cylinder-piston sets, and others indicate that some officials ignore the rules governing equipment storing, fail to observe the changes closely, and do not promptly correct malfunctions. We know that when a vehicle remains unused for a period of over 15 days its engine should be protected. Investigations have indicated that a number of commanders and technical services do not protect machine units and vehicles or process them strictly in accordance with regulations. All this adversely affects their reliability and, later on, leads to breakdowns and accidents and to performance failures. The periods allocated for the checkup of parked vehicles are not used most efficiently.

The garage duty personnel do not always demand that the crews, teams, and drivers strictly observe internal regulations. Violation of such regulations create prerequisites for accidents in the garages themselves, such as the outbreak of fires in the vehicles, freezing and cracking of engines as a result of undrained water from the cooling system, damages



to the light signaling systems, failure to maintain the necessary temperature of the water in water heaters, and so on. There have been cases in which poor internal order in the parking areas has enabled the drivers to take out vehicles on their own with improper documents. Occasionally such violations also involve the use of alcohol as a result of which the final consequences are most undesirable.

An important feature in the use of ABTT is preparations for use. We know that proper preparations of engines and vehicles prevent premature wear and tear and breakdowns of mechanisms and machine units. The study of accidents shows that a high percentage of breaks are due to violations of the technological procedure in preparing and switching on the engines. Control checks are ignored, the engines are not warmed up to the necessary level, and operational systems are violated. The engineering and technical personnel are well familiar with the fact that the greatest wear of the crank shaft-connecting rod mechanism takes place at the starting of the vehicle. Some commanders who do not demand the use of individual vehicle heaters and the maintenance of the necessary temperature of the water in the water heaters poorly help the combat readiness. The preparation of the vehicles for running should also involve a checkup of their technical condition by subunit commanders and the giving of instructions to the driver and vehicle commander. In checking the condition of the vehicles before starting, the commander of the KTP [Technical Check Point] should act as the final barrier blocking the use of vehicles in improper condition. Here again statistics prove that despite such control organs vehicles are allowed to leave the parking area with improper cooling and lubrication systems and units, loose parts, improper lights, and unchecked brakes. The result is the overheating of engines, improper functioning of bearings, the cracking of crankcases, and others.

Still accounting for a large number of accidents are the insufficient knowledge and practical skills of the personnel handling ABTT. This involves, above all, breakdowns from overheating of engines and breaks of transmission units as a result of overloads in crossing terrains ignoring the possibilities of the vehicles, the hydraulic shocks experienced by the engines in improper crossings of waterways, or the melting of bearings as a result of ignoring the readings of measuring devices. Accidents as a result of poor personnel training indicate that some units are still underestimating the significance of effective technical training and driving involving officers, mechanics, and drivers. The engineering and technical personnel must become more actively involved in organizing and controlling the implementation of measures based on the weekly cycle by the subunits. Here purposeful technical training must play a definite role.

A high percentage of accidents are the result of lack of discipline as well. This proves violations of the regulation on the application of the law on street and road traffic. Speed limits are exceeded, vertical and horizontal signs are ignored, and wrong light and sound signals are

given. Deviations are allowed from road schedules explained and ordered in advance, use of alcohol, improper loading and transportation of personnel, and violation of rules governing the operation of the vehicles. Not only the immediate violators but commanders, staffs, political organs, and technical services must be held liable for such violations, as they have been unable to formulate a strict statutory procedure and have failed to struggle for the elimination of prerequisites leading to the violation of discipline and of regulations, orders, and instructions. Lack of discipline also leads to accidents involving privately owned vehicles by military personnel.

Equally noteworthy in the study of accidents is the seasonal factor in the period when the highest number of breakdowns occurs. Experience has indicated that at peak traffic times the rate of accidents declines instead of increasing. This is the result of improved organizational work and control on the part of commanders at all levels. Hence the conclusion that our struggle against accidents could be more effective when it involves the participation of the entire army and when active work is done to eliminate prerequisites which lead to breakdowns and accidents.

Political organs and party and Komsomol organizations could actively help commanders and technical services in the noble struggle for reducing ABTT accidents. They could help to organize, manage, and keep track of the socialist competition among collectives and promote in the personnel a feeling of love and socialist responsibility for assigned ABTT.

#### Engine Breakdowns

Sofia VOENNA TEKHNICA in Bulgarian No 7, 1980 pp 7-9

[Article by Major Engineer Krasimir Milanov]

[Text] In a number of cases determining the real reasons for breakdowns of ABTT engines is a complex procedure which could be performed by highly skilled investigative military personnel.

Experience in armored vehicles support in large units and units has indicated that in the study of ABTT engine breakdowns a scientific approach must be applied, requiring extensive and profound knowledge of specifications and of the foundations of the operation of vehicles by specialized military personnel.

Statistical data show that the investigation of breakdowns are not always successful. Their real reasons are not established. In most cases this is noted in the case of vehicle engines whose maintenance and observance of necessary operational rules require greater experience on the part of the operational personnel.

There are many types of engine breakdowns. Some of them, however, are standard.

The breakdown of cylinders and pistons is the most frequent. It is manifested in the premature wearing out, break or tear of the piston and the deep grooving of the smooth surface of some of the cylinders.

The main reason for the intensive wearing out of the cylinders along their entire length is the penetration of abrasive materials through the suction pipe along with the air, oil, and fuel, through the vents in diesel engines, and the forced ventilation system of crankcases in carburetor engines, or through cracks, particularly where the air blower connects with the suction collector. The area of the most intensive wearing of the cylinders depends on the line of penetration of the dust. Should dust enter the engine through the suction pipe, the biggest wear is in the upper part of the cylinders and the piston rings. Should dirty oil be used the biggest wear is in the middle part of the cylinders which results in the fast breakdown of the oil piston rings.

The reasons for the intensive wearout of the cylinders near the top dead center is the highly active nature of the corrosion processes which develop when the temperature of the mixture is below that of the spraying point. When engines work at a temperature of the cooling liquid and oil not exceeding  $60^{\circ}\text{--}70^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the heat on the cylinder walls does not reach  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$  and water vapors condensate on them. Since the combustion products also contain a certain amount of sulfurous gas favorable conditions are created for the formation of sulfuric acid which corrodes the cylinder walls (Fig. 1). Particularly strong corrosion develops on the walls of cylinders with carburetor engines left unprotected for short periods of time, as a result of which they wear out far more intensively.

Past experience in the operation of motor and armored vehicles has indicated that by removing the engine head each 20,000–25,000 kilometers and after numerous short preservation procedures a typical edge caused by the wearing out may be seen in the upper part of the cylinders (8 to 10 mm from the dividing surface), while the radial slackness of the pistons has increased. This, as well as the reduced strength of the material at high temperatures, deforms the piston and results in its break and the grooving of the cylinder.

It is quite frequently believed that a broken piston entails the twisting of the connecting rod and to the melting of the connecting rod bearing. It would be logical to assume the opposite. The melting and tearing up of the connecting rod bearing blocks the free movement of the lower end of the connecting rod, increases the radial pressure on the piston, and deforms both piston and connecting rod.

These deformations lead to the subsequent destruction of the piston. This is exemplified by some cases in which the piston has been broken, the connecting rod twisted, and the connecting rod bearing has been torn.

The main reason for the breaking of the pistons of carburetor engines in the area of the oil piston ring is excessive temperature. Gunning the engine with insufficient cooling raises the temperature of the upper part of the piston head. The slack between it and the cylinder is reduced and a tightening may result when it reaches 0.02 mm. The cyclical tightening results in cracks which frequently wreck the piston even when the engine is operating quite normally.

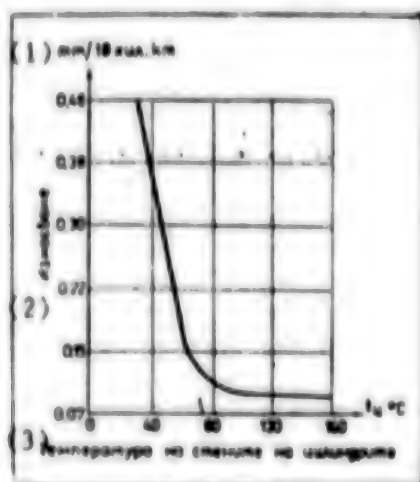


Fig. 1.

- Key: (1) Millimeters per 10,000 kilometers  
 (2) Wearing out  
 (3) Temperature of cylinder walls

Another frequent breakdown is the piercing of the cylinder block or the crankcase. This is the result of a hard blow dealt by a broken or released connecting rod if the faulty engine is not stopped on time. The upper head of the connecting rod, released when the piston is broken or torn out may pierce the cylinder block.

The break of the connecting rod bolts is a dangerous breakdown in the connecting rod unit. This may be caused by excessively tightened bolts which lead to a deformation of the lower head, excessively loose bolts, or a substantial slack in the connecting rod bearing.

As a rule, the so-called hydraulic shock in tank engines leads to the bending and, subsequently, breaking of the connecting rod and the piercing

of the cylinder block or the crankcase. The water may penetrate the cylinders through the air filter or the release pipes should the tank take water or in the course of its washing, as well as should the tightness between the cylinder block and the head be disturbed.

Another frequent accident involves damages to the bearings of the crankshaft, manifested through the cracking, tearing of, shifting, or melting of the antifriction alloy, the burning of the bushings or the breaking of the lower bearing caps. The main reason for the tearing, dragging, or melting of the antifriction alloy and the grooving of the crankshaft pin on the side of the bearing is the shortage of oil. This results in dry or semidry friction and insufficient heat conduct. In such cases the bearings rapidly overheat and the melting or mechanical destruction of the alloy begins.

Reasons for insufficient lubricant reaching the bearings of the crankshaft may include various defects of the lubrication system and, above all, a violation of driving procedures. Thus, for example, someone may fail to lubricate the bearings, the engine may be started with an insufficient amount of oil in the oil pan or the crankcase, the oil headers may be blocked, an element of the lubrication system may have been destroyed (pump, pipe, rubber seal), or a change in the quality of the oil as a result of the penetration of antifreeze or fuel.

In the period of starting and warming up the engine, the temperature does not match the give of the bearings. The durability of bearings made of tin bronze may be maintained providing that the temperature on their surface does not exceed  $140^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Fig. 2. shows that this is achieved when the released oil ranges from  $30$  to  $110^{\circ}\text{C}$  according to the regulation heat gauge for V-2 engines.

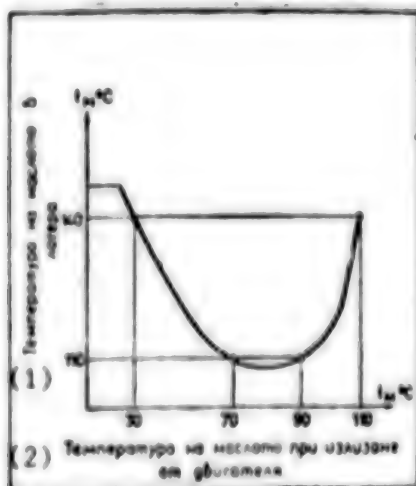


Fig. 2.

Key: (1) Oil temperature in the bearing  
(2) Temperature of the oil leaving the engine.



Sometimes the seventh and eighth main bearing of the crankshaft of tank engines may break down. This is the result of the improper alignment of the engine with the gearbox or the reduction gear. Should such nonalignment exceed the admissible level, the additional stress required results in the overloading of such bearings. In the long run, this damages the antifriction alloy of the bearings which melt.

The play between the bearings and the crankshaft pins may increase as a result of the wearing out of the bearings in the course of the running of the engine. An excessive play of up 0.25-0.30 mm causes shock stresses and pushes the oil out of the bearings. Cuts and tears appear along the pins. Such shock stresses occasionally lead to the tearing and the overturning of the bushings, particularly in carburetor engines, as a result of which the oil conduits are blocked and the flow of oil to the bearings is interrupted. The running of an engine with melted or torn bearings immediately and rapidly result in their destruction and the jamming of the crankshaft.

The breaking of the crankshaft is a frequent accident. Essentially, this is due to metal fatigue. Usually, the destruction begins in the areas of stress concentration: the shoulder to the pins, the end of the oil grooves of the pins, or the key groove at the front end of the crankshaft.

The stress on the crankshaft is increased considerably in the running of diesel engines at high RPMs, which may lead to its dropping. The uneven control of the fuel supplied or the beginning of the injection into the cylinders may add as much as 15 percent to the stress of the crankshaft.

In the case of vehicles with two parallel engines GAZ-40P and GAZ-49B, should the connectors not be coordinated for simultaneous starting, a high overload of the crankshafts develops. This is the main reason for the break of the crankshaft at the sixth connecting rod pin and in the area of the transmission from the sixth connecting rod to the fourth main pin. An excessive shaft bending may develop also in the area of transition to other pins in the case of the tightening or sticking of the piston in the cylinder should the engine overheat. The loosening of the bolts of the belt rings in such engines increases the overload of key joint, and leads to fatigue and break of the front end of the crankshaft.

A damaged sealing of the cooling jacket of the cylinder block and cylinder head is a frequent phenomenon. It shows in the deforming and cracking of cylinder heads and blocks, and the loss of elasticity of the packing rubber rings of the cylinder sleeves. Usually, this is the result of overheating or freezing of the coolant in the engines.



Overheating occurs when the vehicle is driven in an unsuitable gear, with closed radiator shutters, a dirty cooling surface of the radiator, spinning of the friction clutch or the fan belt, or blocked circulation of the fluid in the cooling system.

Starting the engine with a partially filled cooling system or loss of some of the coolant as the vehicle is driven, leads to overheating. This may occur in the course of preparations for taking the motor vehicles outside the parking areas should the alarm signal be given. The drivers must carry a 20-liter jerrican filled with water. Because of the loss of some of the water 18 to 19 liters of water are poured into the system whereas the capacity of a ZIL-157 is 22 liters. For this reason the cooling of some areas of a running engine is disturbed.

The local overheating of cylinder walls and, particularly, of the combustion chamber is the result of the blocking of the coolant throughout a highly heated engine. The circulation within the system stops, extensive steam is formed in the water jacket of the block and the head, the pressure in the system rises sharply, and some of the coolant may spill out.

The proper investigation, determination, and study of the reasons for ABTT engine breakdowns would enable the serviceman-specialist to reach proper conclusions. This is an important prerequisite for effective action in the struggle against accidents involving the ABTT of an army unit.

5003

CSO: 2200

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

MISSION, COMPOSITION OF PEOPLE'S POLICE ALERT UNITS DESCRIBED

Bonn INFORMATIONEN in German No 13, Aug 80 pp 14-15

[Background report by FRG Ministry for Inner-German Relations: "GDR Newspaper Reports on Composition and Tasks of People's Police Alert Units." The two East German articles discussed below are both published in Neubrandenburg FREIE ERDE in German 15 Jul 80 p 4, as follows: "At the Beginning Is the Drill: A Training Day With the Men of Our Police Alert Units," by Gunther Pickroth; and "An Important and Fine Profession--Three Questions Addressed to Lt Col Horst Schewe, CO, Hans Kahle Alert Unit, People's Police"

[Text] In mid-July of this year FREIE ERDE, the organ of the Neubrandenburg SED Dezirk Command, printed two reports on the People's Police Alert Units, which comprise over 18,000 soldiers, and have been an official part of the core of the GDR territorial defense forces since 1970. For the first time in the GDR, comprehensive information was supplied on the structure and the duties of these military units, which had so far hardly been mentioned by the press in contrast to the National People's Army [NVA] and the Border Troops.

The first units of this type had been established by the Ministry for State Security as early as 1950. As of 1955 they were termed "Internal Troops," were then renamed People's Police Alert Units 1 year later and came under the command of the GDR Ministry of the Interior (MdI) in 1957. In 1961 they were utilized to build the Berlin wall, and in 1970 they participated in the "Brotherhood-in-Arms" maneuver of the Warsaw Pact nations as part of the territorial defense forces. According to the Conscription Law of 1962, service in the People's Police Alert Units is regarded as alternate military service and is thus considered equal to military service. One of the FREIE ERDE newspaper reports comments as follows:

--"Alternate military service? Nothing is secondary here--this entails military service as in the army; military training and modern military

technology determine daily life, just as in a motorized gunners' unit." In another article, Lt Col Horst Schewe, commander of the Hans-Kahle People's Police Alert Unit, Neustrelitz, comments on the duties of the Alert Units in detail:

--"The Alert Units of the German People's Police are militarily structured, fully motorized units with modern equipment and weapons, accommodated in barracks. They are capable of solving various police tasks and other major tasks. These units are utilized when major disturbances or dangers affecting public order and safety, i.e., large fires, explosions, or disasters due to floods or snow drifts, or cases of average are about to happen or have happened. The ultimate aim is to protect our citizens and our economy against jeopardy."

According to Schewe, the units are also used to "provide security during large events or to help search for dangerous violators of the law." Further, they are "fully integrated into the socialist national defense system and are able to "perform acts for the defense of our home country in case of imperialist aggression."

The training of the Alert Unit policemen is an "allround training," according to Schewe, which he understands as "exercise and drill training, training in marksmanship and protection, tactics, political training, military physical education, and instruction of military regulations." Schewe says, "Their armament can be equated to that of a motorized gunners' unit of the NVA."

One characteristic of the Alert Units is that the troops and noncommissioned officers have the ranks of the German People's Police; the officers, however, have the ranks of the NVA. The three groups (staff sergeants, troops, noncommissioned and commissioned officers) can be broken down as follows:

--Staff sergeants: Candidate of the People's Police  
Under-Staff Sergeant of the People's Police  
Staff Sergeant of the People's Police

--NCO ranks: Senior Staff Sergeant of the People's Police  
Chief Staff Sergeant of the People's Police  
Master Staff Sergeant of the People's Police  
Senior Master Staff Sergeant of the People's Police

--Officers: Second Lieutenant of the People's Police  
Lieutenant of the People's Police  
First Lieutenant of the People's Police  
Captain of the People's Police  
Major of the People's Police  
Lieutenant Colonel of the People's Police  
Colonel of the People's Police.

According to a FREIE KADE report, the noncommissioned officers are obligated to a "minimum of 10 years service." Following their basic training they attend a school for noncommissioned officers and are then utilized as assistant platoon leaders.

Career officers must be obligated to a minimum of 25 years in the service. In order to be accepted, graduation from high school and completion of vocational training are required. The officers are trained at the Officers' University of the Ndl Alert Units in Dresden. Following a 3-year course of study the students are conferred the equivalent of a master's degree in industrial engineering and the rank of a lieutenant. When returning to the troops, they normally work as platoon leaders and may subsequently "qualify as company commanders, staff officers, or political officers," according to Lt Col Schewe.

The individual alert units are stationed in barracks in or near the 14 district cities; two units each are stationed in the industrial districts. In Randorf near East Berlin three alert units are available as additional security forces for the government residential area near Bernau.

In one of the SED newspaper reports training of alert unit policemen in a floatable armored personnel carrier is addressed, among other things; one officer comments as follows: "The armored personnel carrier is a true child of Socialist economic integration. The hull and motor come from Hungary, the weapons from Romania, the tires from the CSSR, and the optical and radio equipment come from the Soviet Union."

9544

CSO: 2300

## BIOGRAPHIC SKETCHES OF MINISTRY OF CULTURE OFFICIALS PUBLISHED

Budapest KOZNEVELES in Hungarian 5 Sep 80 pp 4-5

[Text] As our readers know the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic enacted a decree of legal force establishing the Ministry of Culture. The combined functions of the former Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education will devolve upon the new ministry. It will also be in charge of those aspects of skilled worker training which were formerly under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Labor.

Biographic sketches of ministry officials follow:

Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay was born in 1933 in Kony in Gyor-Sopron County. He studied history and Marxism-Leninism at the faculty of education of the Lenin Institute. He is a candidate of philosophy. From 1957-1965 he was the head of the night school of Marxism-Leninism of the party committee of Bacs-Kiskun County. From 1965-1970 he was in charge of the department of agitation and propaganda of the county party committee. In 1970, he became subdepartment head of the department of agitation and propaganda of the Central Committee after which he became deputy editor-in-chief of TARSADALMI SZEMLE. From July 1975 he served as deputy minister in the Ministry of Culture; later as Minister of Culture in 1976 and is now Minister of Culture since the reorganization. He has been a party member since 1950. He was elected member of the Central Committee at the XII Party Congress.

Andras Korcsog, state secretary, was born 1931 in Békéscsaba. He completed secondary school at Szeged and Békéscsaba. He obtained his degree as chemical engineer in the field of oil and coal processing from the Chemical Industry University of Veszprem in 1954. After working briefly for the Petroleum Industry Enterprise, he acted as secretary of the youth organization of the Veszprem University till the fall of 1956 after which he became a teacher at the same institution. Between 1964-1967 he worked in the Department of Science, Education and Culture of the Central Committee of the MSZMP. He returned to Veszprem in 1967 where he was deputy rector of education from 1967-1973. From 1974 until his appointment as State Secretary he worked for the Department of Science, Education and Culture of the Central

Committee of the MSZMP where he dealt with scientific-political matters. He has been party member since 1953. He has held various offices: university party secretary, member of the city executive committee and member of the county party committee. In addition to being general deputy for the ministry he is in charge of higher education.

József Drecin, deputy minister was born in Arad in 1929. Originally an iron turner, he completed his education at the faculty of theoretical sciences of the University of Economics in Budapest. He worked in the National Planning Office from July 1952 to July 1980. He is member or official of a number of scientific organisations including the Society for Organisation and Management of which he is head; vice chairman of the MTSZ [expansion unknown]; member of the committee of the economic society; economic columnist of the periodical, GAZDASAG; also member of the editorial committee of the aforementioned periodical. His publications in the field of economic policy, investment policy and management are known at home and abroad. He taught political economics at the night school of Marxism-Leninism for several years. He has been member of the party since 1946 and associated with the workers' movement since 1945. He is now in charge of the economic affairs of the ministry.

Maria Hanga, deputy minister, was born in 1939 in Koka. She received her teacher's diploma at the teachers' training school in Kecskemet and taught for two years in Pest County. She resumed her studies at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Lorand Eotvos University of Science. She became secondary-school teacher specializing in Hungary and Pedagogics in 1965. Later that year she transferred to the Mihaly Fazekas Practical Grade School and Gymnasium in Budapest. For 4 years she was member of the KISZ Central Committee. In 1972 she began working for the Department of Science, Education and Culture of the Central Committee of the MSZMP. She served as deputy head of said department from 1973-1975. From 1975 up to the present, she has been deputy minister of education. She is now in charge of public education, special education and general cultural affairs.

Ferenc Ratkai, deputy minister, was born to poor peasant parents in 1930. In 1942, he won a scholarship to complete his secondary school studies. He graduated from gymnasium in Dombóvár in 1950 after which he studied at the faculty of Philosophy at the Lorand Eotvos University of Sciences from which he received his teaching diploma. From 1953-1960, he worked in the field of book publishing. He then transferred to and became chief of the department of literature in the Ministry of Culture. From 1970 on he was, first, head of a sub-department, then, deputy department head in the Department of Science, Education and Culture of the Central Committee of the MSZMP. He dealt with cultural-artistic matters and international cultural relations. His writings as literary critic, articles dealing with cultural policy and translations have been published. In his present assignment he is responsible for international cultural and educational relations.



Dezso Toth, deputy minister, was born in Budapest in 1925 to a family of civil servants. He completed his secondary education in Budapest. He obtained his teaching diploma from the Faculty of Philosophy of the Lorand Eotvos University of Sciences as teacher of Hungarian-Latin. From 1951-1955 he worked as assistant professor at his university. He then became senior member of the Institute of Literature of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. From 1961-1964 he was literary chief of the Magveto Publishing House and secretary of the Hungarian Writer's Federation. From 1964-1977 he worked first as member, later as deputy department head of the Department of Science, Education and Culture of the Central Committee of the MSZMP. He became a deputy minister in the Ministry of Culture in 1977. He won the Attila Jozsef Prize in 1964 for his literary critical activity. He became a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1979. As in the past he will be dealing with artistic affairs in the reorganized Ministry of Culture.

CSO: 2500

## COMMENTARY ON 'MORE EFFICIENT' WEAPONS RACE NOTED

(Passages between slant lines appear in bold face type in original)

[Editorial Report] Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish on 12 September 1980, page 4, in an article by Tadeusz Pioro, entitled, "From the 'Thin Man' to the Neutron Bomb," preceded by a short chronology of bomb production--from the 20-kiloton "Thin Man" bomb in 1945 to the "new, old 'N' bomb"--it is stated that "There is almost not a month that goes by in which information about new 'achievements' in the field of military technology do not reach us. Self-guided missiles, new strategic bombers, gigantic submarines, spy satellites and satellites which destroy other satellites, laser and chemical weapons, increasingly efficient armor and anti-tank weapons, electronic battle systems--/all this transcends the sensible needs of defense./ Technical progress leading to the creation of instruments of annihilation appears to be uncurbed.

"In light of this, all disarmament initiatives, undertaken consistently by the socialist states, take on particular significance. /Also, the declaration which was published on the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact as well as the proposals for the reduction of armed forces in Europe submitted recently in Vienna, and the readiness of the Soviet Union to take up talks on the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles--all this aims at one purpose: curbing the arms race and assuring peace./"

CSO: 2600

# MINISTERS, DELEGATES SPEAK AT PEOPLES COUNCILS CONGRESS

## Second Congress Meets

[Editorial Report--The following are the text and excerpts of speeches given at the Second Congress of the Peoples Councils held in Bucharest from 10-12 September 1980. The main speech given by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, appeared in the FBIS Daily Report on Eastern Europe of 17 September 1980, Volume II No 182, pages H 10-H 34]

## Defense Chief on Cutting Costs

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 80 p 12

[Speech of Colonel General Vasile Milea, first deputy minister of national defense, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces]

[Text] The constant concern of our party and state and of you personally, comrade secretary general Nicolae Ceausescu, for the development of the national economy at a steady pace--the speaker said--is brilliantly demonstrated by the recent decision regarding the increase of funds intended for the implementation of the program for raising the standard of living of the people by reducing military and administrative expenditures and other state expenditures.

We express our firm conviction that this decision serves the highest interests of our nation since the development of the socialist system, the growth of the economic power of the country constitute the bases for strengthening the defense capability of the country and increase the will and determination of the people to defend their revolutionary achievements, their independence and national sovereignty.

For all the members of our armed forces, the decision made recently by the Political Executive Committee of the party represents a mobilizing stimulus for increasing efforts for perfecting the combat training and political training of the troops, providing them with thorough training in the shortest possible time with the lowest possible consumption of fuels, munitions and other materials, the best possible and most efficient maintenance and

use of weapons and combat technology, the avoidance of their premature wear and tear, the elimination of anything resulting in damage or accidents, the strengthening of order and discipline, and the elimination of any possibilities of waste.

We are convinced that, by the more and more effective utilization of the competence and creative capacity of the commands and the staffs, by the growth of the mobilizing force of the party and Union of Communist Youth organs and organizations, the army is ready to increase its combat strength and capacity and to execute, with honor, dignity and high responsibility, its mission of defending, together with all the people, the independence and sovereignty of our country.

On the basis of the concept of our party in regard to the defense of the country and of the military doctrine of socialist Romania, whose brilliant founder is you, comrade supreme commander we will act with all determination for the exact implementation of the orders which you have given to us to extend and deepen cooperation among military units, subunits of patriotic guards and detachments of youth, by joint exercises and instruction activities, by the most effective utilization of the material base for instruction by all forces of our defense system.

Involved in the general effort of the people for the building of socialism --a work which the 12th party congress has given new dimensions--the armed forces are making their contribution to the development of the forces of production and to increasing the national wealth and are participating, shoulder to shoulder with the workers, in constructing 85 industrial projects in the current five-year plan, in the construction of the Danube-Black Sea Canal, the Bucharest metro, and a large number of dwellings, in the construction and modernization of roads and railroads, and in the execution of other projects of national interest.

Inspired by your high esteem, the military men who are participating in the implementation of the broad land amelioration and irrigation program are working with enthusiasm to exceed the provisions of the plan so that by the end of this year, work will be completed on 400,000 hectares, 50,000 more hectares than the initial provision.

Also, participation in the agricultural campaign this fall is considered by the military men to be a mission of high responsibility and they are determined to work with the same self-sacrifice to assure that the harvest will be gathered, transported and stored in the shortest possible time and without losses.

In the coming five-year plan, too, we are determined to honor, with a high sense of duty, the tasks which will be entrusted to us in the national economy, with the firm conviction that by this means the army serves the people and their fundamental interests.

An integral part of our society, the army is an active presence in the social and political life of the country. Cultural and scientific creativity in the armed forces and artistic and military groups are integrated harmoniously--in the manifestations which took place during the "Hymn to Romania" national festival, as well as in the intellectual life of the country and in the cultural and artistic landscape of the localities.

In conclusion, the speaker said: Inspired by the noble ideals of the building of a more just and better world, of a climate of peace, understanding and confidence among peoples, for which the secretary general of the party and the entire nation fight with revolutionary passion, the personnel of the armed forces firmly support the foreign policy of socialist Romania of strengthening collaboration and solidarity with all socialist countries and of expanding relations with the developing states and with all states in the world.

In the spirit of the principles which serve as a basis for Romania's foreign policy, our armed forces develops relations of collaboration with the armies of the countries participating in the Warsaw Pact and of all socialist countries and other friendly countries in the interest of the cause of understanding among peoples, and in the interest of peace and progress.

#### **Fight against 'Parasites, Traffickers'**

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Sep 80 pp 6-7

[Speech of George Homostean, minister of the interior]

[Excerpts] As you have asked of us, comrade supreme commander, we are working consistently so that our entire activity will be carried out under the direct leadership of the party organs, with the broad support of the citizens and with strict observance of socialist legality, by strengthening the education and developing the political discernment of the cadres and increasing their responsibility in their work.

In accordance with the role which they have in the system of our socialist state and with the powers and duties which are given to them by law, the organs of the Ministry of the Interior give top priority to the activity of preventing infractions and other anti-social acts, to preventing unusual events and dangerous conditions in economic units and manifestations of parasitism which are noted in some persons.

As a result of the general development of our society, the improvement of the political awareness, the educational activity carried on by the party and by the state and community organs, and the ever-more powerful affirmation in social life of the principles of socialist ethics and equity, year after year there is a reduction in the number of infractions and various anti-social manifestations.



I would like to stress that the achievements obtained by the organs of the Ministry of the Interior are the result of direct leadership by the Party, of the ever-increasing support which we receive from the workers, of collaboration with the patriotic guards and the detachments training the youth for the defense of the country and of the support which we receive from the leadership of socialist and public organizations. By means of the militia support groups, the order and discipline teams established in those places where infractions might be committed, where there are concentrated different parasitical elements, speculators, gold and currency traffickers, or where disturbances of public order might occur, the Ministry of the Interior organs receive a valuable support in preventing and combating anti-social acts.

In implementing our tasks, we also receive considerable support from the peoples councils which, on the basis of legal provisions, analyze and guide the activity carried on by the local militia organs and firefighters.

Analyzing, in a party spirit, the activity carried on, I report that it has not always been at the level of the demands levied upon us by the leadership of the party and state and by you [Ceausescu] personally. In a number of cases, actions undertaken by criminal elements have not been discovered early enough and, as a result, the most effective measures to nip them in the bud were not taken. Also, the necessary combativeness, firmness and vigilance have not always been demonstrated in regard to these elements which, by their actions, violate the laws of the country and the norms of living together in society, thus causing damage to the national economy, to the personal property of citizens and to public peace and order. There have been situations where we have not made the necessary contributions to the prevention of unusual events in the economy, such as fires and damage, and to the elimination of manifestations of negligence, abuses and lack of responsibility in managing public property and keeping it in the best possible condition. In some cases, we have not acted with sufficient firmness and determination to combat manifestations of parasitism, speculation, illegal traffic in currency and precious metals.

However, we are firmly resolved to eliminate these work deficiencies without delay and to increase the efficiency and quality of our entire activity. We will act constantly for the assimilation and unrelenting implementation of the decisions of the party, of the laws of the land, and of your orders, thus making our contribution to the general successes which our entire people are obtaining. We will place the principal emphasis on the activity of preventing infractions, anti-social acts, and violations of the law, following your directive that the Ministry of Interior organs should consider that they have done their duty only when they have succeeded in preventing infractions and violations of the law. We will watch with determination over the strengthening of socialist legality, demonstrating increased exactingness and taking firm, effective measures against all those who try to cause damage to our socialist construction and to harm public and personal property, against parasitical elements, speculators and all those who, by their deeds, try to taint the civil, healthy climate of our society.



For this purpose we consider that it is necessary that the organs of the public prosecutor's office and the justice organs manifest, in all cases, more effectiveness in the judgement and firm punishment of those who violate the law, thus contributing to the strengthening of a climate of socialist legality and to the prevention of new infractions.

Also in our own activity we will not permit, in any form, the taking of abusive measures, which our party and you, personally, have criticized repeatedly. In our entire activity, we will manifest high party principledness and a spirit of vigilance; we will unceasingly develop criticism and self-criticism in regard to defects; we will constantly promote the most appropriate work methods and forms for each stage; we will work for the perfecting of political and specialized training of cadres, for the strengthening of educational work in the ranks of all personnel.

Under the leadership of the party organs, we will rely continually, in the execution of our mission, on the support of the collectives of workers; we will improve cooperation with the organs of the public prosecutor and the justice organs, with the other state and public organs, together with whom we will make an increased contribution to the education of citizens in the spirit of observance of the laws; we will work for the continued reduction of the number of infractions and for public discussion of those who commit penal acts, thus creating a strong current of public opinion in regard to every violation of the norms of living together in society. We will take firm measures to combat the unjust attitude of some militia cadres who sometimes tolerate the committing of infractions and do not take a stand against those persons who, utilizing the positions which they hold in local organs, try to shirk their responsibilities under the law and commit various abuses.

The organs of the Ministry of the Interior and the militia organs should have a principled and firm attitude in all circumstances; they should not accept intercedings under any form, regardless of their source; they should apply the law without letting themselves be influenced by the position of the person who has violated it, thus executing their duty to use the party and the people.

Under conditions when the role of the peoples councils is increasing greatly, we will intensify our efforts to contribute, to a greater extent and with increased efficiency, to the implementation of the tasks which the party and you have placed before us. We have in mind both a more constant mobilization of Ministry of Interior cadres who are deputies in the peoples councils, to execute, in the best possible conditions, the mandate entrusted to them, and the more active participation of all our organs in the solution of the many problems confronting the peoples councils.

Giving special attention to elevating our entire activity to a qualitatively superior level, we will fight for the implementation of the party policy on strengthening the defense capability of the country, under conditions of the application of the recent decision of the party leadership on the reduction of military expenditures and we will make an increased contribution to the defense of the national sovereignty and independence of the country.

We assure you, beloved and esteemed comrade supreme commander, that we will spare no efforts in firmly carrying out your guidelines and directives, which are of overwhelming theoretical and practical significance, in regard to the ways and means by which state security, national wealth, public peace and order, and civil rights and freedoms should be defended in our socialist society.

### 'Blasphemers' of Classical Writers Condemned

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 13 Sep 80 p 7

[Speech by the writer Paul Anghel]

[Excerpts] Some literary historians might say that 15 years represents too short a period to be defined as a literary period, saying that a new period is connected with older periods and that it continues them and develops them. This is true but this is valid for all great periods. The books which appeared in this period [the past 15 years] could not have appeared earlier, neither so many nor so good books, and this says everything about the climate of development of literature art and culture in Romania today. In order to develop, literature--and not only literature--needs a good climate, a warm climate and the warmth which this period has brought us is the warmth of the man who brings it. There he is!

I would like to give an example in regard to the improvement of the climate in literature: the abolition of censorship. No matter how many misfortunes censorship causes, it is known that the first victim of censorship, anywhere, is the written word. But censorship oppressed not only the written word but also the thought. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the initiative in getting rid of this anachronistic institution, imported from other shores and representing an era of frost. We are indebted to him for the fact that our literary works are published today as they are written, as we think them and thus they reach you, our readers more rapidly. There are many reasons why we, the writers, are grateful to the secretary general of the party and our gratitude has some obligations: we respond to a great period with a great literature.

How do we do this? This is being done, this literature exists and is being created before our eyes. It is an involved and militant literature, fighting resolutely for our socialist country and for its people, proclaiming the noble humanist ideal of this new and innovative period. Our literature today is an integral part of the great construction site and creation site which is Romania. Here is another characteristic: today's literature has taken over in a felicitous way the great and glorious tradition of the golden ages of Romanian literature. The painful break with the past, a grievous break which lasted for a number of black and cold years, has been eliminated in a determined manner. Today, the great classic writers are our contemporaries; they are no longer foreigners in their own country.

The greatest writers--Eminescu, Sadoveanu, Arghezi, Blaga and Calinescu--will help us by their example to make a new classical period of Romanian literature, which we desire, a period of universal reference. It is not possible, we are convinced for present-day Romanian literature not to reflect the fate of Romania today. At the same time, we have a literature which is receptive to the new and open to the newness of literary techniques and procedures which come from contemporary life, from the language and sensitivity of contemporary man, from the thought and philosophy of the builders of socialism.

This is why we are troubled by some radio stations, not in our country but elsewhere. Some gentlemen somewhere else are teaching us how to write Romanian and how to feel human while they have turned their backs on the language and the feeling of this land. Let us say that they do not like today's writers because they are Communists and because they write a committed literature, but they are also blaspheming our classic writers--Sadoveanu, Arghezi and Calinescu--who have no other vice, they and the others of bearing Romanian literature on their shoulders, as on the shoulders of giants. These professional blasphemers reject, not only the literature of today but also every Romanian value. They do not like it when we write about the freeholders of Stefan the Great, or when we write about the heroes of Plevna, or when we write about the men of today, so that you might ask them: Gentlemen, don't you like the Romanian people at all? According to them, it would have been well if this people had left the country, going, young and old, to some other place and reintegrated themselves with the Martians, if possible, leaving an empty space here.

Our essential task remains that of elevating the country to new stages of progress and of raising to a state of magnificence the culture, science, art and literature of today's Romania. Who will do this if not us, we who are here on this land? As for literature, we still have a lot to do to raise it to a new level. Justifiably, here in the Congress, criticism has been addressed to weak creations, unsatisfactory both ideologically and artistically, and, justifiably the desire has been expressed that works of art and culture should express the truth of our age more resolutely and more vigorously. But, to tell the truth, we expect much more severe criticism. In this regard, it seems to me that we should accentuate the militant content of literature, the involvement of literature in the great themes of the times, in the problems of life and the building of socialism in today's Romania. This is my opinion; there may be other opinions, but I am asserting my option, my literary belief. It seems to me that we should increase the altitude of meditation in our books, the quality of ideological and artistic thought, a thought which comes from a new, scientific and humanistic ideology--the ideology of the party. We must increase our contacts with the life of the builders of socialism. Let us go more frequently and stay longer in the places which we left since life is the only reason for a work of art. How else can we confront the future than by relying strongly on the past and the present?

## Role of Trade Unions Discussed

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 13 Sep 80 p 6

[Speech by Emil Bobu, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania, minister of labor]

[Excerpts] In the system of socialist democracy, the development and perfecting of worker democracy finds profound expression today in worker self-management which has, in the new economic-financial mechanism and in the self-administration of enterprises, a broad and fertile field for action and for the manifestation of the new status of the working man--that of owner, producer and beneficiary of the entire national wealth. In this original, profoundly democratic system of worker self-management, the trade unions are not merely involved and do not merely make contributions. They are direct participants, with precise and concrete responsibilities, rights and duties.

I would like, from this high forum of our socialist democracy, to express the satisfaction and gratitude of the trade unions for the conditions which have been created for them to assert themselves as mass organizations of the working class and of workers.

Taking into consideration and the increasing role, importance and attributes of the trade unions, we place at the center of their activity the mobilization and uniting of the efforts of all workers for the exemplary implementation of the socio-economic development plans of the country on which the uninterrupted progress of the country and the improvement of the well-being of the workers depend.

Acting together with the masses of workers, in the name of the interests of the working class and of workers, the trade unions never forget for a moment that powerful axiomatic statement of the secretary general of the party that nothing has fallen to us from the skies and that we have received nothing from others and all that has been done in our country is the fruit of the heroic and self-sacrificing work of the working class and of the entire people and that only by determined, disciplined work can we achieve what we aspire to--an ever-more prosperous life, an ever-higher prestige in the ranks of the countries and peoples of the world.

We are aware that the trade unions must do much more so that each worker will understand the significance of the status of the working class as owner, producer and beneficiary of the entire national wealth. We must work so that this is affirmed in work deeds, in the framework of worker self-management and economic self-administration in the enterprises, in the way the work collectives manage the part of the national wealth entrusted to them, as well as the technical assets, material resources and labor force of the enterprises.



We must do more to achieve a wise utilization of the labor force, to increase the professional skills of the workers and to reduce the number of non-productive, auxiliary, bureaucratic personnel. We must act more perseverently to mobilize all workers to assure in all units a strict system of savings and of the most judicious use of raw materials, other materials, energy and fuel, for the collection, recovery and recycling of everything possible in the production process.

In our political and educational work, we must act with more determination to combat any negative manifestations, retrograde mentalities, and attitudes in contradiction with the principles of socialist ethics and equity, with the norms established for living in our society.

We will intensify our control over the implementation of labor safety, for the reduction and elimination of work accidents and occupational illnesses, for the improvement of the quality of health care in the enterprises and the development of the networks of canteens and snack bars.

#### Assignment of New Workers Cited

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 13 Sep 80 p 6

[Speech by Sara Santa, deputy chairman of the Covasna County People's Council]

[Exerpts] I would like to refer to the problem of the assignment and hiring of the labor force, especially those workers with higher training. In my opinion, there should be more firmness in the application of the law regarding the obligation of graduates to go where the interests of society require. It is true that the peoples councils have an important role in creating the material conditions which these young people need to become integrated in their work. But we cannot approve of the system of intercessions, of so-called "negations", with negative results for the cadre situation in each county since specialists from the provinces are able to take the road to the Capital too easily.

#### Minister Cites Health Problems

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 13 Sep 80 p 6

[Speech of minister of health Eugen Proca]

[Excerpts] We cannot overlook the fact that there are still some shortcomings in the activity of workers in the health field. Neglecting the methodological role, the role of technical assistance and support in carrying out far-reaching prophylactic actions and monitoring their application, they have not given adequate attention to chronic diseases. The national program for recovery--a valuable work instrument in this important sphere of present-day medicine--was late in being finalized. Although during recent years there has been a continual increase in the consumption of medicines in Romania and

although their production has been diversified, the regular supplying of the entire range of varieties has experienced fluctuations and deficiencies have been noted in the quality of some medicines. No organized framework has been created for the utilization of medicinal plants, an inexhaustible source of therapeutic elements, a resource of great importance for providing the raw materials which are solicited more and more by the chemical and pharmaceutical industry; the unscientific utilization, without a methodological framework, of the natural curative factors, an inestimable wealth of our country, is another deficiency in this area.

Scientific research, an important field of work of the doctor, has not yet obtained results capable of eliminating out-model methodology, routine and conservatism, despite the fact that it has at its disposal an excellent material base and well-trained cadres, many of them prestigious personalities.

Also, all efforts have not been exerted in support of the allocation, on a priority basis, of apartments from the state supply to families with a number of children and the strict observance of the legislation governing the work of pregnant women has not been monitored closely. I can only be in agreement with some provisions provided by the proposed modifications of laws No. 4 and No. 5 of 1973 in regard to the granting of preference to families with a number of children or with difficult living conditions.

Despite the fact that the Ministry of Health, on the basis of the tasks set by the plenum of the Central Committee of our party, together with other ministries, has organized actions for the improvement of living and working conditions at all levels, no better organized actions have been undertaken which would lead to the elimination of chemical and physical pollutants and which would require the observance of antipollutant legislation. Also, departures from the norms of medical ethics and deontology are still being noted on the part of some health personnel; there are doctors who, ignoring the humanism of the profession, show evidence of superficiality, do not behave in a civilized manner in their relations with patients, perform their medical services on a mercantile basis, and are absent, unjustifiably, from their work place.

The Ministry of Health and the peoples councils are called upon to apply and to support the implementation of complex measures aiming at the protection of pregnant women, the assurance of conditions of complete safety for the birth process, and the active monitoring of the newborn baby, the infant, and the child, on an individual basis. Factors of special importance in preventing and combating illnesses are the assurance of suitable hygiene conditions in all sectors of activity and the perfecting of the medical care which is given in workers' collectives.

A matter which is also important for health is proper nutrition for the people, an area in which the health organs and the peoples councils have well-determined functions.



## 'Significant Shortfalls' in Agriculture

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 12 Sep 80 p 5

[Speech by Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government, minister of agriculture and the food industry]

[Excerpts] In agriculture, the tasks of the plan were not achieved year after year, resulting in significant shortfalls in the five-year plan which is concluding. This has had a negative influence on the development of agriculture, the achievement of programs for the economy as a whole, especially export and the balance of payments. Also, we must say openly that our results have not been up to the level of the technical-material base, of the financial means and, in general, of the assistance given by the state.

The shortfalls in vegetable production, especially in the production of grains and fodder crops, have had a negative influence on the development of animal production which, in turn, has created significant difficulties in satisfying all the needs for raw materials for the food industry and light industry.

These results show that in the activity of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, the peoples councils, the agricultural organs, and the leaderships of many production units, significant deficiencies continue to be manifested in the use of land, in the use of means of mechanization and chemicalization, in the execution of land improvement works, in achieving the numbers and yields of animals, in the mobilization and organization of the labor force, which results, in many units, in the failure to execute in time and with proper quality the works determined by technical norms and, as a direct result, poor products, below the level of possibilities and with unfavorable economic and financial consequences, are still being obtained.

In the next five-year plan, we must do our best to obtain a yield of 27-28 million tons of grain and this objective is at the basis of the increase of animal production to 45-46 percent of the total agricultural production. The providing of fodder, the exploitation, with increased yields, of the more than 5 million hectares of pastures and arable land intended for fodder production, constitute, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has said, central tasks for zootechny, and all necessary measures should be taken for their achievement.

## Shortcomings of Trade Network

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 12 Sep 80 p 2

[Speech by Ana Muresan, minister of domestic trade]

[Excerpts] Viewing our work self-critically, I must acknowledge that although we have had positive results, shortcomings still persist in trade

activity. The Ministry of Domestic Trade and the local trade organs have not monitored with sufficient attention the appropriate distribution of goods on a territorial basis and this has created certain deficiencies in supplying some localities. We have not acted with the necessary firmness to make some suppliers and producing ministries, which are in arrears month after month, respect their contract obligations, in the framework of the state plan. At the same time, in some trade enterprises, there is no continuing concern for the management of the units and the supply of goods.

The inadequate use of commercial space, the unjustified placing and spacing of some units and markets in some sectors and localities have had negative effects on the level of supplying. Also a climate of order and discipline and of responsibility and respect for the customers has not been created in all the units.

### Housing Problems in Posingi

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 12 Sep 80 p 3

[Speech by Alexandrina Mocanu, chairman of the Posingi Municipality People's Council]

[Excerpts] Despite the efforts made by the state to resolve the housing situation for the people, there are still some citizens whose housing problem has not been resolved. Of course, this is a result, partially, of shortcomings in construction activity. But, in my opinion, housing legislation should be improved, especially in regard to the distribution of housing space. I would propose that the law provide more equitable criteria for determining the housing space for landlords and that those rooms in excess of the housing needs of the landlord and his family be rented by the landlord and by the people's council. Also, the peoples councils should be obligated by law to check periodically, possibly every quarter, on the situation of excessive housing space.

### Shortcomings of Young Workers

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 12 Sep 80 p 2

[Speech by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, minister for youth problems]

[Excerpts] The activity of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth and of our organizations has had some shortcomings. In many economic units, especially in those in which the majority of workers are young, there are young people who do not fulfill the tasks of the plan, who violate production discipline, who turn out poor quality products, and who show a lack of interest in the activity of the respective enterprises. We must act systematically to generalize the progressive characteristics of the new type of man, to increase combativity toward tendencies and manifestations of careerism.

## Distress at Departure of German Minority

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 12 Sep 80 p 4

[Speech by Ioan Eckenreiter, first deputy chairman of the Sibiu County People's Council]

[Excerpts] In our country, all nationalities, Romanians, Germans, and Hungarians, benefit from complete equality in the right to a constantly better and more prosperous life. Therefore, I am overwhelmed with indignation when some citizens of German nationality, apathetic in regard to the country in which they and their ancestors were born and raised, in regard to the excellent prospects for asserting themselves which it offers, leave their country, blinded by an illusion of achievement abroad.

With all my heart, I express here my disapproval of such actions and my disgust with the lies circulated against our country by the various radio "voices" of the renegades. Let them leave us in peace!

It is the duty of all of us, the deputies, to intensify our work of patriotic education among the masses of citizens and to demonstrate to those who want to leave the country the adventurist path on which they are embarking.

We are aware of the obligations of the peoples councils in regard to the adoption of proper measures for the knowledge and strict application of the party decisions and the laws of the state by all citizens, the strengthening of public order and discipline, the protection of public property, order and the goods of citizens. I consider, in this area, that the local organs of the militia and the other organs which carry on their activity in this area have the duty of giving the peoples councils reports on the way in which they perform their functions assigned by law. In particular, I would like to stress the fact that much more firmness should be shown in regard to the observance of the laws in the construction sites, where materials, energy, and fuel are not used with sufficient thrift.

## Benefits for Miners Cited

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 12 Sep 80 p 2

[Speech of Petre Barb, chairman of the People's council of Petrosani Municipality, Hunedoara County]

[Excerpts] On the basis of your guidelines and directives, given at the time of your visits to the Jiu Valley, the economy of Petrosani Municipality is experiencing an intense process of development and diversification. We are giving priority attention to the fulfillment of the plan for coal production. However, I must say that we are not satisfied with the activity carried out and the results obtained because some mining enterprises have not fulfilled the tasks of the plan. This is why we are concerned with

raising the spirit of worker combativity in all work collectives and orienting attention more firmly in the direction of the better use of working cadres and equipment, the improvement of the organization of labor and the strengthening of order and discipline, so that we will make the activity of making up for lost time and the achievement of the plan in coal production a concern both for the miners and for all those who work in the Jiu Valley. In this effort, we would like to receive more active assistance from the responsible ministries, especially in regard to the program for the mechanization of the extration process and the ensuring of the work front for 1981, an area in which we are still lagging.

The miners of the Jiu Valley are deeply grateful to you, most esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for the program of the construction of industrial units needed for the employment of the female labor force. The "via viacoza" enterprise in Lupeni has been expanded and the silk mill is near completion. The Vulcan clothing factory, the knitwear enterprise in Petrosani and the Petrila furniture factory have begun production. More than 5,000 women will work in all these units, the majority of them, wives and daughters of miners.

To all this we add, with gratitude, the substantial increase in the monetary incomes of the workers--the miners were the first to benefit from the increase in wages--, the increase in the consumption of food, industrial products and products of general use and the improvement of the level of comfort.

However, we must state that we are not succeeding in raising the level of the peoples councils activity up to the level of the great current demands, in all places. The shortcomings which still exist in the activity of some peoples councils oblige us to persevere so that it will be understood that the peoples councils must act in the present period in a new, revolutionary spirit and must ensure, unceasingly, the promotion of the principles of socialism, the building of a new order in the territorial-administrative units in which they operate. On the basis of these demands, I believe that we should analyze whether the name of the peoples councils should be changed, perhaps to "revolutionary peoples councils" or "socialist peoples councils", so that they will better respond, by their name, to their mission as organs of the revolutionary power of the people and of our socialist order.

I read with interest the provisions of the law in regard to the increasing of the responsibility of local organs in the revolutionary, patriotic education of the population, in the formation of the socialist awareness. I must say, self-critically, that we are not succeeding in carrying out a continuing cultural-educational activity everywhere, in combating negative states, in cultivating, in all citizens, love of work, respect for the law and for the principles of socialist ethics and equity. Also, I believe that the central institutions of education, especially, television, the films, and the central press, should give us better support in this work.



One cannot speak of support on the part of some television broadcasts which flood the television screens with all sorts of poor-quality Western films, which, instead of criticizing capitalist realities, present an apology for the bourgeois way of life. I also believe that the Council for Socialist Culture and Education should assist us by sending us many more good films and sending many more theater groups to the Jiu Valley, groups with a militant, educational and revolutionary repertoire.

#### Harmful Television Programs Scored

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 12 Sep 80 p 2

[Speech by Nicolae Gonea, first deputy chairman of the Bucharest Municipality Peoples Council]

[Excerpts] We are aware that our results would have been better if there had not been a number shortcomings in the work of the local organs of state power and administration. For example, we have had delays in the implementation of the program for the construction of housing; lags have occurred in the areas of providing services and utilizing local resources; the services do not respond to the needs of the population, both in regard to their range and their territorial distribution. There are shortcomings in the activity of supplying the population, especially in the judicious distribution of the existing supply of goods, as well as in the manner of serving the consumers. In regard to public transportation, we must say that there are still a number of deficiencies in providing transportation at regular intervals in peak hours, repairing and maintaining the vehicles, and the observance of rules of order and discipline by all the personnel of the Bucharest Transportation Enterprise.

Some shortcomings continue to exist in the work style and methods of the people's councils of Bucharest and its sectors. One often finds manifestations of formalism, conservatism and bureaucracy, and lack of concern, in some cases, for the needs of the population.

The deficiencies existing in the activity of the peoples councils are a result of the fact that, sometimes, their staff must concern itself with the compilation of numerous statistics and situation reports, covering a multitude of data requested by the Committee for People's Councils Problems and other central organs dealing with planning and synthesis, to the detriment of the everyday, concrete work among the citizens.

I acknowledge the fact that we are insufficiently concerned with education and with the management of the material base intended for this activity and with the organization of extensive cultural-artistic and sports manifestations and I must say that the peoples councils have registered a number of complaints from citizens in regard to the programs broadcast on radio and television. I agree with the criticism of Comrade Petre Barb in regard to

some television programs. Uninteresting, unconvincing programs, with no connection to actual life, are broadcast and too many Western films, without any educational message and with harmful influence on the youth, are scheduled.

The peoples councils and the militia, the public prosecutor, and the justice organs must increase their attention to any deviation from the laws of the country. We do not understand why some state organs have become meek and tolerant toward those who violate the law, commit anti-social acts and strike at public or personal property. We must act determinedly against all manifestations of hooliganism, of theft, of uncivilized behavior, for the strict observance of the principles of socialist ethics and equity by all citizens.

### Dialogue with Citizens

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 13 Sep 80 p 7

[Speech by Victor Bordea, chairman of the Tirgoviste Municipality People's Council]

[Excerpts] First of all, in my capacity as deputy of the Dimbovita County People's Council and as mayor of Tirgoviste Municipality, please allow me to present to the leadership of the party and the state and to you, personally, most esteemed comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the thanks of the workers of these ancient Romanian regions for the invaluable support given to the rapid development of Dimbovita County and Tirgoviste Municipality.

The procession of the many founders of the city, which was interrupted centuries ago, has been resumed in recent years with the most brilliant and visionary of them all, the most important man in our history, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to whom all workers are grateful and will always be grateful in their thoughts, hearts, and deeds.

In the most glorious period in the history of our country, initiated by the 9th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, the city of Tirgoviste, like all the localities of the country, is undergoing a powerful socio-economic emancipation. During this period, industrial production has increased from one billion to more than 12 billion lei and the population on the municipality has increased more than 3 times. More than 18,000 apartments have been constructed and are inhabited by 3/4 of the residents of our municipality. During the last five-year plan alone, the average annual rate of industrial development has exceeded 23 percent, which will permit Tirgoviste to become a large industrial center of the country.

The speaker referred to the activity of the people's council and of the deputies for the good management of the city, for the revolutionary education of all citizens for the best possible organization of the "Hymn to Romania" national festival.



Therefore, in order to assure that such manifestations and political-educational activities, in general, are carried out under the best possible conditions, I believe that the cultural attributes of the peoples councils should be better defined in the amendments which are being proposed for the Law on the Organization and Operation of the Peoples Councils, so that their adoption will lead to an increased role for the local organs of state power in the formation of the new man and of his revolutionary awareness.

We are aware that a number of deficiencies persist in our activity. They were known, even more courageously, in the systematic meetings which we have had with citizens in the framework of the forum of social dialogue called the "Tribune of Democracy", an initiative for which we are indebted to the secretary general of the party and to his undiminishing concern that every person in this country should have his say in regard to the solution of all problems related to movement on the road to multilateral economic and social progress. We are determined to improve our work style, making each action which we undertake a daily concern for all citizens, involving our entire activity, headed by the Communists, in their mobilization. We will concern ourselves more thoroughly with assuring an adequate material base for the regular fulfillment of the tasks of the plan by all the enterprises; we will make an effort to improve conditions in regard to public transportation, water supplies, and the creation of acceptable conditions for all. Some needs can be better satisfied, in our opinion and as the dialogue with the citizens revealed, if the responsible organs will carefully analyze the proposals, which I am making it my duty to formulate, in the framework of our forum. In light of the fact that the Dolcesti thermoelectric power plant is only 10 km. from Tirgoviste Municipality, we ask the Ministry of Electric Power to accelerate the necessary work so that arrangements can be made for receiving thermal energy from this source; in order to provide the highly-skilled manpower needed for the industrial units in the municipality and in Dimbovita County, I propose that an analysis be made of the possibility of establishing a branch of Bucharest Polytechnical Institute--an evening course--in Tirgoviste, to train subengineers in the branches of metallurgy and machine building.

CSO: 2700

# REGULATIONS ON DISCARDING OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 69, 8 Sep 80 p 1

[Council of State Decree Amending Article 50 of Council of State Decree No 207/1976 on the Material Responsibility of Military Personnel]

[Text] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees: Sole article -- Article 50 of Council of State Decree No 207/1976 on the material responsibility of military personnel is amended and will have the following content:

"Art. 50 -- (1) The declaring obsolete and discarding of material goods, including military hardware belonging to the armed forces, are executed as follows:

a) with the approval of the Defense Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania for military hardware stipulated in the annex \*) to the present decree;

b) with the approval of organs of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Ministry of the Interior, respectively, according to the areas of jurisdiction stipulated by the Defense Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, for material goods and military hardware other than that provided for in the annex.

(2) Material goods can be discarded only if they have been in service for the length of time stipulated by the law or if they are in an advanced stage of wear and are not able to be used for any other purpose in the national economy and cannot be repaired or modernized.

The material goods which are discarded will be taken apart, ensuring that the units, sub-units, components and materials can be recovered so that they can be recycled into new articles or used as spare parts or for repair work, in the state in which they are obtained or through reconditioning, for the needs of the armed forces or for the national economy.

\*) The annex is being transmitted to the institutions concerned.

The other materials obtained by the discarding of material goods can be retained by the units which have discarded them, for the satisfaction of their own needs or to distribute to other military units and to be utilized, according to the law, in the socialist sector.

(3) The minister of national defense and the minister of the interior, respectively, on the basis of the decisions of the management councils, will issue, with the approval of the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance, norms regarding the removal from the records of material goods used up or worn out in the process of combat training or in other activities, regarding the process of declaring obsolete and discarding material goods belonging to them, including military hardware, regarding the subtracting of losses from rejects as well as the subtractions in percent for the losses resulting from their perishability or their transformation."

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU,

President of the Socialist Republic of  
Romania

Bucharest, 4 September 1980

No 269

CSO: 2700

HEROIC EFFORTS OF FIREFIGHTERS HAILED BY COMMANDER

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Sep 80 p 8

[Article by Major General Gheorghe Bricaeg, commander of the firefighters; "Firefighters' Day--Carefully Watching Over the Property of All"]

[Excerpts] It has been a tradition of our people to celebrate the "Day of the Firefighters of the Socialist Republic of Romania" each year on 13 September. This is an occasion to remember the heroic struggles carried on by the detachment of Bucharest firefighters in the battle of Dealul Spirii, on 13 September 1948, against the Ottoman invaders, for the defense of the ancestral land and for the cause of the revolution. It is also an opportunity to express appreciation to those who today protect from fire the national wealth, the lives and the property of citizens.

The unprecedented socio-economic development during the years of socialism, the increase in national property from year to year, in the number and importance of industrial and agricultural units, their equipping with high complexity machines and installations, on the level of world technology and the diversification of manufacturing techniques have necessitated and still necessitate special attention to combatting and, especially, to preventing fires.

Thoroughly trained, ready at any moment and under any conditions to resolutely face dangerous situations, the firefighters have taken action, whenever necessary, with a high spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice and professional competence, putting out fires and saving important material assets from destruction. Military members of firefighter units in Turceni, Tirgu Jiu, companies I and II in Ploiesti, in Bacau, Targoviste, Orastie and others have demonstrated real courage and bravery and, when necessary, heroism in their actions.

Stressing the activity of prevention, special attention is being given to the technical examinations executed by the representatives of the firefighter units in all economic and socio-cultural installations, especially in those with a high level of vulnerability to fire.

With a view to fire protection, an intense and diverse educational activity has been organized and carried out among the masses. Also, closer collaboration has been achieved with specialists from the economic ministries and the central institutions and with members of the technical commissions in the installations and localities in eliminating the causes of fires. However, in some economic and socio-cultural units, one still finds aspects of negligence or imprudence, the ignoring of technical norms for the utilization or maintenance of aggregate and installations, with the resulting risks.

Members of technical commissions and of civilian firefighters' groups make an important contribution to carrying out a continued and effective activity of preventing or putting out fires. Outstanding among these are the technical commissions in the chemical combine of Craiova, the Teleajean petrochemical combine, the Blaj wood processing plant, the Galati iron and steel mill, the Constanta naval shipyard and others as well as the civilian firefighters' groups in the localities of Buhusi, Saveni, Cruset, Calatele, Masloc, Hida and Cisnadioara--which were rated in first place in the patriotic competition organized in this area.

As a result of the raising of the level of awareness and of the spirit of responsibility of workers, there have been frequent cases in which citizens have intervened directly or have promptly notified the firefighter organs for the purpose of eliminating situations or irregularities which might cause fires. But the most valuable assistance which the firefighters can receive from the population is the observance by all citizens of the norms of fire prevention, thus eliminating the causes which produce fires.

While they are proud of their successes, the military and civilian firefighters are also aware of the shortcomings in their activity and the fact that the quality of their actions has not always been up to the level of the conditions created. They will do their best to continue to improve their readiness.

CSO: 2700

## THEATER SEASON RECEIVES CRITICAL REVIEW

Bucharest CONTEMPORANUL in Romanian 6 Jun 80 p 7

[Article by Valentin Silvestru: "Meditation in a Loud Voice--Which Could Be Wrong"]

[Text] How does the theatrical season look? Can it be portrayed, does it have distinctive features? It is difficult to reply. Any illuminating comment on this subject also has its negative counterpart. The picture is contradictory. We are experiencing the most fertile moment of original dramaturgy, not only in the sense that we have significant works of all kinds and genres, many of which have been printed or staged, but also in the sense that performances of Romanian tragedies and comedies have a noteworthy artistic value and are enjoying the real appreciation of the public, the support of the critics, and the interest of other opinion leaders. Horia Lovinescu's admirable modern parable, 10 years old, has been staged and awarded the imposing Theatrical Criticism Prize. Nearly all of Teodor Mazilu's comedies are appearing on several stages to the great and lasting satisfaction of the public. Marin Sorescu is seeing a play performed that he wrote a decade ago, and he has the pleasure of seeing his historical writings in new settings that are winning awards at festivals. Two interesting plays by Fanus Neagu are being staged. Tudor Popescu, an author who has come to prominence more recently, has been welcomed by many theaters. The novelist Mircea Sandulescu, a highly deserving beginner, is appearing over the footlights with two dramas at almost the same time. Aurel Baranga's incisive comedies are receiving new and successful stagings. A successful social drama by Paul Everac is being replayed by more and more theatrical companies. Andras Suto is on the billboards of several theaters, with the original versions and translations of five of his plays. On the other hand, I do not know why a monumental historical chronicle by Dumitru Radu Popescu, although published, has been awaiting its interpretation for a rather long time. Dumitru Solomon's comedies of ancient paraphrase, which are admirable modern allegories, have not reached the stages of Bucharest for years on end. Ion Baiesu's plays (some not yet performed) have been almost entirely forgotten by the theaters. Paul Cornel Chitic's documentary dramas of original design have figured in repertory plans for years and have



been praised by all (with the sole exception of those who promised long ago that they would stage them because they are good but who now say that they have not staged them for many years because they are not good). And in the meantime minor, dull and faulty works of so-called local authors are being produced, authors who have had two or three failures and whose lack of qualification and talent is apparent to all those who labor with their substandard output. Frivolous dramas and pointless farces, domestic and foreign, are preferred, swelling the wave of mediocrity that is provincializing our theater and divorcing it from problems and culture.

The same author, Tudor Popescu, is offering the theaters a forceful satirical comedy entitled "Occasional Paradise" [*Paradis de ocazie*] and has published (in *TEATRUL*) an excellent, wonderfully well written drama entitled "We Are Not All Born At the Same Age," but he has also published an insipid farce of the boulevardier variety entitled "The Sweet Hypocrisy of the Mature Male," and of course various entrepreneurs with doubtful taste are flocking to it. The Little Theater is rising to the top of the theatrical movement with the most important play of the season and a performance of great scope entitled "The Fortuitous Middle Ages" [*Eval mediu intimplator*] by Romulus Ouga, and then it produces in its annex, The Very Little Theater, minor writings and a trivial melodrama or rather a series of monologues, produced with inexplicable eccentricities and essentially false, entitled "Kennedy's Children." The same stage manager, Liviu Ciulei, an artist of the highest caliber, creates the memorable performance "The Storm" and then signs the poor adaptation of a deplorable American trifle called "Gin Rummy." The same young actors who so often delighted us at Piatra-Neamt now appear in a vague, unrecognizable way in a stultified and sterile production of "The Stormy Night." The list of vexations could be prolonged.

It could not be said that there is no trend of opinion critical of anomalies (although the anticritical pressure is not insignificant either) or that true achievements are not encouraged. Every month there is an extensive demonstration of theatrical culture (this year at Craiova, Pitesti, Brasov, Sfint Gheorghe, Birlad, Vaslui etc.), as well as festivals and colloquia favoring fertile, democratic discussions with very lively exchanges of experience and opinions that are continued in the press. There are also constructive discussions of each theater's activity, either in the country or, when there are tours, at the headquarters of the Artists' Association, on the initiative and with the generous support of the Dramatic Criticism Section, as well as symposiums, meetings among collectives, scientific meetings, and conferences, all with a beneficial effect upon consideration and determination of theatrical policy. Then why these uncertainties and contradictions and so many inconsistencies? Again it is difficult to frame replies. Nevertheless: Some plead publicly for a current, political, committed, militant and aggressive repertoire but choose (sometimes the same people) plays which will be "purely entertaining," pointless and "without problems," "spirited dramas" and "comedies without satire" which "will not cause headaches" and "will bring money to the box office no matter how," although it has been seen how Shakespeare, Duerrenmatt, Pirandello, Caragiale, Baranga, Sorescu and Mazilu can bring people to the box office in droves, and not in any fashion but with true, dramatic and inspiring

literature, brimming with ideas and, coming from some of our authors, timely and with a high political and patriotic value.

Then there is also the disastrous practice of throwing performances together without skill, thought or consideration. In some places this is not considered artistic work but a kind of rough carpentry. The stage management and sometimes even the scenography are entrusted to authors who are estimable as such but not as producers. The bookkeeping or planning would not be entrusted to them on any account, or any other prerogative of the theater, but they can perform stage management as mere dilettantes among professionals. The directors, actors and literary secretaries also perform it. A performance with the stage management signed (on placards) by the congenial Constanta comics Jean Constantin and Gelu Manolache is traveling through the country! Another one bears the stage manager's signature of the director of the respective theater and a newspaper man. Performances are very hurriedly arranged in 2 or 3 weeks. Comrade Mihai Berechet, who has been working for several months to put on a performance of Cocteau at the National Theater, set the record of spending only 15 days in Timisoara for Robert Thomas' "Eight Women." The stage manager Radu Sorin Grigorescu of TV roves through the country proposing showings of 3 days and one night, during which time the performance is recorded on film and an "outlet at a station" is promised him (which sometimes even happens). Special performances are held "for villages" and "outside the plan" which the critics will not see or know of.

Such harmful phenomena, the infiltration of fraudulent, antiliterate translators who buy up foreign trifles quickly and cheaply, the pressure of provincial and Bucharest scribblers upon the theaters, the absence of scientific documentation, the inclination toward easy successes, indifference and sometimes repulsive and authoritarian hostility to criticism (regarded de plano as malicious, interested, erroneous etc.) and the like serve to restrict the sphere of influence of the dramatic theater. Our creative potential is extraordinary in all sectors. It is now only partially in use. Meanwhile the great achievements are not the rule in this season.

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## ROMANIA

### BRIEFS

**EARTHQUAKE IN GALATI**--The Center for Earth Physics and Seismology announces that on 12 September 1980, at 0224 hours, 25 seconds, there was an earthquake with a magnitude of 4.7 on the Richter scale in the vicinity of the city of Galati, at a depth of about 15 km. The intensity of the earthquake at its epicenter was 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale. The earthquake was felt in Galati, Braila, Macin, Tulcea, Focsani, Rimnicu Sarat, Tecuci, Bacau and Birlad, with an intensity of from II to IV degrees. There was no material damage. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Sep 80 p 8]

**LIBYAN ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION**--On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the 1 September revolution, Libya's national anniversary, that country's ambassador to Bucharest gave a reception on 4 September at the Intercontinental Hotel. The reception was attended by Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mines, petroleum and geology; Gheorghe Caranfil and Dumitru Popa, ministers; Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, members of the leadership of other ministries and central institutions, men of culture and art, journalists, and heads of diplomatic missions and members of the diplomatic corps. [AU091344 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Sep 80 p 5]

**ALBA IULIA BISHOP**--The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Auxiliary Bishop Jakab Antal is recognized in the position of bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Alba Iulia. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part 1 No 69, 8 Sep 80 p 2]

**ORTHODOX CHURCH OFFICIALS**--The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Bishop-Vicar Simion Florea is recognized in the position of bishop-vicar of the Archdiocese of Sibiu, a position to which he was elected by the Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church on 16 July 1980 and Archimandrite Dimitrie Coravu is recognized in the position of bishop-vicar of the Archdiocese of Craiova, a position to which he was elected by the Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church on 16 July 1980. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part 1 No 69, 8 Sep 80 p 2]

## POLICEMEN INDICTED FOR MURDER OF BYSTANDER

[Editorial Report] Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian on 14 September 1980, pages 16-17, sheds light on the murder indictment brought against three police employees--all bearing explicitly Serb names--in the beating death of a 22-year-old Moslem auto mechanic in the police station of a provincial Serbian town on 9 July 1980. The killing had not been reported in the national press until 2 weeks after the victim's funeral [see FBIS Eastern Europe Daily Report, Vol II, No 146, 28 July 1980, pp I 4-5]. Belgrade ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 29 July 1980, pages 52-53, contributes additional details. The emerging facts paint an unappealing picture of interpersonal relations in Priboj-on-the-Lim in western Serbia, where a motor vehicle factory has been turning out trucks and buses under license for more than 20 years and where the Serb population is mixed with persons retaining the Moslem identity of their kinsmen in nearby Bosnia. The case is illustrative of the range of arbitrary power in isolated communities in which an authoritarian tradition runs strong.

Given the facts of the case, Zvonko Simic in NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE seems justifiably surprised at an indictment for "plain murder" instead of "brutal murder," the count to be expected under Yugoslav law when the victim dies after being beaten. Two groups of people had been arguing in a cafe that July afternoon in Priboj. Unfortunately, we are not in a position to say what they were arguing about; the indictment is silent on this point. Since a drunken brawl or passing insult would presumably have been described in an indictment covering a case that had aroused much local interest, we may be justified in presuming some cause that the Yugoslav authorities would prefer not to bandy about in public, such as intolerance on ethnic, religious, or other grounds. In any event, when the arguing resumed in another cafe, someone called the police. Alija Toskic, whose name bespeak his Moslem affiliation, was among those taken to the police station, presumably as a witness. According to Desimir Milenovic, in ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA, Toskic has attempted to stop the fighting between two individuals who were ready to slug it out.

By all indications, the beating of Toskic began when he kept his hands behind his back after being told to leave them loose at his sides. Uniformed policeman Ljubisa Vukovic was first to hit him, followed by Radojko Raketic,



no policeman at all--just the station telegrapher from the next room. Uniformed policeman Dragoljub Vranic joined in with his rubber hose. All three seem to have kept hitting, kicking, and stomping Toskic until they finally realized that he was not playing possum on the floor. The indictment cites the clinical details from the autopsy: 13 serious wounds on Toskic's face, arms, legs, and back; a fatal blow to the back of the neck; contusions all over his body. According to Milenovic, Priboj medical center staffers were beside themselves when the bruised corpse was brought to them.

The most extraordinary aspect of the scene at the police station is the presence of no fewer than three civilian eyewitnesses during the beating, if the indictment is to be trusted, plus an unnamed number of uniformed policemen. Under these circumstances, Simic's rhetorical questions would seem the absolute minimum: "Why did the accused policeman Vukovic rush to beat up Toskic at the station? Why did two of his fellow-employees join in? Why did the other policemen fail to intervene to break up the melee? Above all, why did the duty officer--who had the right and obligation to do so--fail to do so?" Perhaps the hangers-on at the Priboj police station had become inured to such spectacles.

The Yugoslav authorities would like the public to believe that this was a strange instance of isolated, inexplicable abuse and that the dossier is closed.

Inexplicable it seems to be: to judge by the press accounts, petty school-yard posturing led up to the crime. According to Toskic's girl friend in ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA, Raketic had been staring at Toskic and herself a month earlier when they were sitting on a park bench. "Why are you looking at us?" asked Alija. "Because I feel like it," Raketic answered. Five minutes later, Raketic returned with a patrolman. "Now you know who I am," he said, shoving some identity card into Toskic's face. The same Raketic is supposed to have yelled at Toskic in the police station, "So you're the one who wanted to beat me up!"

However, isolated this crime was not: 15 complaints were filed against policemen in Priboj after the tragedy occurred. A subsequent issue of ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA (19 August 1980, pages 18-19) carries a letter from ex-residents of Priboj living in Denmark who describe the head of their household as having died a few months earlier after having his nose broken by policeman Vranic. The public prosecutor, when asked about the case by relatives of the deceased, said, "My work is done. Three physicians signed that this was a heart attack and that he did not die of his injuries...I believe the physicians."

Belgrade MLADOST in Serbo-Croatian on 22 August 1980, page 6, reviews previously reported cases of police brutality, including a detail that may not have been reported heretofore: a crowd wrecked a police station in Novi Pazar, Kosovo province, in late 1979. The article does not directly link the incident with any particular case, but policeman Miljan Perovic is mentioned elsewhere in the article as having been sentenced to 20 years in prison for killing Muhamed Haljilji of Pec while the latter was fishing without a license.

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